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LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY

BIENNIAL SESSION.

1896.

PREPARED PURSUANT TO LAW

BY

CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

MONTPELIER:
WATCHMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1896.

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AN ACT RELATING TO THE LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:—

SECTION 1. One thousand copies of the Legislative Directory shall be printed, and bound in cloth, with contents similar to those of the Legislative Manual of 1876. Seven hundred copies of the Directory shall be printed and bound, as far as practicable, by the first day of the session of the General Assembly, for which it is prepared. The residue, when printed, shall be deposited in the State Library for the use of the next General Assembly. Provided the same can be procured at an expense to the State not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Nov. 25, 1884.

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Proceedings in the Congress of the United Colonies respecting "A Declaration of Independence by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled."

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1776.

Resolved, That the resolution respecting independency be referred to a committee of the whole Congress.

The Congress then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole ; and, after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee have taken into consideration the matter to them referred, but, not having come to any resolution thereon, directed him to move for leave to sit again on Monday.

Resolved, That this Congress will, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the resolutions referred to them.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1776.

Agreeable to order, the Congress resolved itself into a Committhe of the Whole, to take into their further consideration the resolutions to them referred; and, after some time spent thereon, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported, that the committee have had under consideration the matters referred to them, and have come to a resolution thereon, which they directed him to report.

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The resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole being read,—

Resolved, That the consideration of the first resolution be postponed to Monday, the first day of July next; and in the meanwhile, that no time be lost, in case the Congress agree thereto, that a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution, which is in these words : "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States ; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown ; and that all political connection between them and the States of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1776.

Resolved, That the committee for preparing the Declaration consist of five. The members chosen : Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman and Mr. R. R. Livingston.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1776.

A declaration of the Deputies of Pennsylvania, met in Provincial Conference, was laid before Congress, and read, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1776.

"Francis Hopkinson, one of the delegates from New Jersey, attended, and produced the credentials of their appointment," containing the following instruction : "If you shall judge it necessary or expedient for this purpose, we empower you to join in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain, entering into a confederation for union and common defence," etc.

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1776.

"A resolution of the Convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, was laid before Congress, and read," containing the following instructions to their deputies in Congress : "That the deputies of said Colony, or any three or more of them, be authorized and empowered

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to concur with the other United Colonies, or a majority of them, in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; in forming such further compact and confederation between them," etc.

The order of the day being read,—

Resolved, That this Congress will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency.

That the Declaration be referred to said committee.

The Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. After some time the president resumed chair; and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had come to a resolution, which they desired him to report, and to move for leave to sit again.

The resolution agreed to by the Committee of the Whole being read, the determination thereof was, at the request of a Colony, postponed until to-morrow.

Resolved, That this Congress will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Declaration respecting independence.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1776.

The Congress resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to as follows:—

RESOLVED, *That these United Colonies are, and of right to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.*

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole; and after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee have had under consideratian the Declaration to them referred, but, not having had time to go through the same, desired him to move for leave to sit again.

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Resolved, That this Congress will, to-morrow, again resolve itself a Committee of the Whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration respecting independence.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1776.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into their further consideration the declaration; and, after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee, not having yet gone through it, desired leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this Congress will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration of Independence.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into their further consideration the Declaration; and, after some time, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a Declaration, which they desired him to report.

The Declaration being read, was agreed to as follows:

A DECLARATION,

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these

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are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:—

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature,—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depositary

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of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

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For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them

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of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity ; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare : That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States ;* that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved ; and that, as *free and independent States,* they have full power to levy war, to conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members :—

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT. MATTHEW THORNTON.
WILLIAM WHIPPLE.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAMUEL ADAMS. ROBERT TREAT PAINE.
JOHN ADAMS. ELBRIDGE GERRY.

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Rhode Island.

STEPHEN HOPKINS. WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON. OLIVER WALCOTT.

New York.

WILLIAM FLOYD. FRANCIS LEWIS.
PHILIP LIVINGSTON. LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHARD STOCKTON. JOHN HART.
JOHN WITHERSPOON. ABRAHAM CLARK.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

Pennsylvania.

ROBERT MORRIS. JAMES SMITH.
BENJAMIN RUSH. GEORGE TAYLOR.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. JAMES WILSON.
JOHN MORTON. GEORGE ROSS.
GEORGE CLYMER.

Delaware.

CÆSAR RODNEY. THOMAS MCKEAN.
GEORGE READ.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE. THOMAS STONE.
WILLIAM PACA. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE. THOMAS NELSON, Jun.
RICHARD HENRY LEE. FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
THOMAS JEFFERSON. CARTER BRAXTON.
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

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North Carolina.

WILLIAM HOOPER. JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH HEWES.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE. THOMAS LYNCH, jun.
THOMAS HEYWARD, jun. ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT. GEORGE WALTON.
LYMAN HALL.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army.

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SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

In Congress Assembled, July 4, 1776.

The following List of Members of the Continental Congress, who signed the Declaration of Independence (although the names are included in the general list of that Congress from 1774 to 1788), is given separately for the purpose of showing the places and dates of their birth, and the time of their respective deaths, for convenient reference :—

NAMES OF THE SIGNERS.	BORN AT	DELEGATED FROM	DIED.
Adams, John	Braintree, Mass. Oct. 19, 1735	Massachusetts	July 4, 1826
Adams, Samuel	Boston, Mass. Sept. 27, 1722	Massachusetts	Oct. 2, 1803
Bartlett, Josiah	Amesbury, Mass. in Nov., 1729	New Hampshire	May 19, 1795
Braxton, Carter	Newington, Va. Sept. 10, 1736	Virginia	Oct. 10, 1797
Carroll, Charles of Carrollton	Annapolis, Md. Sept. 20, 1737	Maryland	Nov. 14, 1832
Chase, Samuel	Somerset Co., Md. April 17, 1741	Maryland	June 19, 1811
Clark, Abraham	Elizabethtown, N. J. Feb. 15, 1726	New Jersey	Sept., 1794
Clymer, George	Philadelphia, Penn. in 1739	Pennsylvania	Jan. 23, 1813
Ellery, William	Newport, R. I. Dec. 22, 1727	Rhode Island and Prov. Plan.	Feb. 15, 1820
Floyd, William	Suffolk Co., N. Y. Dec. 17, 1734	New York	Aug. 4, 1821
Franklin, Benjamin	Boston, Mass. Jan. 17, 1706	Pennsylvania	April 17, 1790
Gerry, Elbridge	Marblehead, Mass. July 17, 1744	Massachusetts	Nov. 23, 1814
Gwinnett, Button	England in 1732	Georgia	May 27, 1777
Hall, Lyman	Connecticut in 1731	Georgia	February, 1790
Hancock, John	Braintree, Mass. in 1737	Massachusetts	Oct. 8, 1793
Harrison, Benjamin	Berkeley, Va.	Virginia	April 1791
Hart, John	Hopewell, N. J. about 1715	New Jersey	——— 1780
Heyward, Thomas, jun	St. Luke's, S. C. in 1746	South Carolina	March, 1809
Hewes, Joseph	Kingston, N. J. in 1730	North Carolina	Nov. 10, 1779
Hooper, William	Boston, Mass. June 17, 1742	North Carolina	October, 1790
Hopkins, Stephen	Scituate, Mass. March 7, 1707	Rhode Island and Prov. Plan.	July 13, 1785
Hopkinson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa. in 1737	New Jersey	May 9, 1790

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Huntington, Samuel	Windham, Conn	July 3, 1732	Connecticut	Jan. 5, 1796
Jefferson, Thomas	Shadwell, Va	April 13, 1743	Virginia	July 4, 1826
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Stratford, Va	Oct. 14, 1734	Virginia	April 1797
Lee, Richard Henry	Stratford, Va	Jan. 20, 1732	Virginia	June 19, 1794
Lewis, Francis	Lamdaff, Wales	in Mar., 1713	New York	Dec. 30, 1803
Livingston, Philip	Albany, N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1716	New York	June 12, 1778
Lynch, Thomas, jun	St. George's, S.C	Aug. 5. 1749	South Carolina	Lost at sea, 1779
McKean, Thomas	Chester Co. Penn	Mar. 19, 1734	Delaware	June 24, 1817
Middleton, Arthur	Middleton Place, S. C.	in 1743	South Carolina	Jan. 1, 1787
Morris, Lewis	Morrisania, N. Y.	in 1726	New York	Jan. 22, 1798
Morris, Robert	Lancashire, England	Jan., 1733-34	Pennsylvania	May 8, 1806
Morton, John	Ridley, Penn	in 1724	Pennsylvania	April, 1777
Nelson, Thomas, jun	York, Va	Dec. 26, 1738	Virginia	Jan. 4, 1789
Paca, William	Wye Hill, Md	Oct. 31, 1740	Maryland	——— 1799
Paine, Robert Treat	Boston, Mass	in 1731	Massachusetts	May 11, 1804
Penn, John	Caroline Co., Va	May, 17, 1741	North Carolina	Oct. 26, 1809
Read, George	Cecil County, Md	in 1734	Delaware	——— 1798
Rodney, Cæsar	Dover, Del	in 1730	Delaware	——— 1784
Ross, George	New Castle, Del	in 1730	Pennsylvania	July, 1779
Rush, Benjamin, M.D.	Byberry, Penn	Dec. 24, 1745	Pennsylvania	April 19, 1813
Rutledge, Edward	Charlestown, S. C.	in Nov. 1749	South Carolina	Jan. 23, 1800
Sherman, Roger	Newton, Mass	April 19, 1721	Connecticut	July 23, 1793
Smith, James	Ireland		Pennsylvania	July 11, 1806
Stockton, Richard	Princeton, N. J.	Oct. 1, 1730	New Jersey	Feb. 28, 1781
Stone, Thomas	Charles Co. Md	in 1742	Maryland	Oct. 5, 1787
Taylor, George	Ireland	in 1716	Pennsylvania	Feb. 23, 1781
Thornton, Matthew	Ireland	in 1714	New Hampshire	June 24, 1803
Walton, George	Frederick Co. Va	in 1740	Georgia	Feb. 2, 1805
Whipple, William	Kittery, Me.	in 1730	New Hampshire	Nov. 28, 1785
Williams, William	Lebanon, Conn	April 8, 1731	Connecticut	Aug. 2, 1811
Wilson, James	Scotland	about 1742	Pennslyvania	Aug. 28, 1798
Witherspoon, John	Yester, Scotland	Feb. 5, 1722	New Jersey	Nov. 15, 1794
Walcott, Oliver	Windsor, Conn	Nov. 26, 1726	Connecticut	Dec. 1, 1797
Wythe, George	Elizabeth City Co., Va.	1726	Virginia	June 8, 1806

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PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

FROM 1774 TO 1788.

NAME.	FROM.	ELECTED.
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	Sept. 5, 1774
Henry Middleton	South Carolina	Oct. 22, 1774
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	May 10, 1775
John Hancock	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775
Henry Laurens	South Carolina	Nov. 1, 1777
John Jay	New York	Dec. 10, 1778
Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	Sept. 28, 1779
Thomas McKean	Delaware	July 10, 1781
John Hanson	Maryland	Nov. 5, 1781
Elias Boudinot	New Jersey	Nov. 4, 1782
Thomas Mifflin	Pennsylvania	Nov. 3, 1783
Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	Nov. 30, 1784
Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts	June 6, 1786
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	Feb. 2, 1787
Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	Jan. 22, 1788

SESSIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The sessions of the Continental Congress was commenced as follows:—

Sept. 5, 1774, also May 10, 1775, at Philadelphia; Dec. 20, 1776, at Baltimore; March 4, 1777, at Philadelphia; Sept. 27, 1777, at Lancaster, Penn.; Sept. 30, 1777, at York, Penn.; July 2, 1778, at Philadelphia; June 30, 1783, at Princeton, N. J.; Nov. 26, 1783, at Annapolis, Md.: Nov. 1, 1784, at Trenton, N. J.; Jan. 11, 1785, at New York, which, from that time, continued to be the place of meeting until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. From 1781 to 1788, Congress met annually on the first Monday in November, persuant to the Articles of Confederation.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION

1. Legislative powers.—Congress.
2. House of Representatives, and qualifications of electors.—Qualifications of representatives.—Apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.—Census.—Vacancies, how filled.—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.
3. Senators, how chosen.—How classed.—Vacancies, how filled.—Qualifications of senators.—Vice-President to preside.—Senate to choose other officers.—Trial of impeachments.—Extent of judgment.
4. Elections of senators and representatives.—Annual sessions of Congress.
5. Membership — Quorum. —Absent members.—Rules.—Power to punish or expel. — Journal. — Yeas and nays. — Adjournments limited.
6. Compensation. — Privileges.—Members not to be appointed to certain offices.—Government officers cannot be members.
7. Revenue bills.—Veto.—Proceedings on veto. — Bill not returned in ten days.—Joint orders, resolutions and votes, passage of.
8. Power of Congress to levy taxes.—Pay debts. —Provide for common defence and welfare. — Borrow money.—Regulate commerce.—Naturalization.—Bankruptcy.— —Money.—Weights and measures.—Punish counterfeiting.—Establish post-offices and roads.—Copyright and patent.—Inferior courts.—Punish piracies.—Declare war, etc.—Raise armies.—Navy.—Govern forces.—Call out militia.—Organ-

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SECTION

ize and discipline militia. Legislate over seat of government and places purchased.—Make laws for executing powers of government.

9. Importation of slaves allowed until 1808.—Habeas corpus.—Attainder and ex post facto laws.—Direct taxes.—How laid.—No export duty.—No commercial preferences.—Public money, how used.—No nobility.—Foreign presents and titles.

10. Powers denied to the States.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION

1. Executive power.—President and vice-President.—Term of office.—Presidential electors, how appointed.—To vote on the same day.—Qualifications of President.—On whom his duties devolve in case of removal, death or inability.—President's compensation.—His oath.

2. President to be commander-in-chief.—May require opinions of cabinet.—Pardoning power.—Treaty-making power.—Nomination and appointment of officers.—When President may fill vacancies.

3. President to send messages to Congress.—Call special sessions.—Adjourn Congress when houses disagree.—Receive ambassadors.—Execute laws.—Commission officers.

4. Forfeiture of office for crime.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION

1. Judicial power.—Tenure.—Compensation.

2. Extent of judicial power.—Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.—Trial by jury.

3. Treason.—How proved.—How punished..

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION

1. Acts of States accredited.

2. Privileges of citizens of each State.—Fugitives from justice or service to be delivered up.

3. New States.—Territory. and property.

4. Republican form of government guaranteed.—Protection to States.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.—Proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts of the Confederation assumed.—Supremacy of the Constitution, laws, and treaties.—Oath of public officers.—No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification to establish Constitution.

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AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE

1. No state church.—Free exercise of religion.—Freedom of speech and the press.—Right to assemble and petition.
2. Right to keep and bear arms.
3. Quartering soldiers.
4. Search and seizure.
5. Prosecutions, trials, and punishments.—Taking private property for public use.
6. Rights of persons accused of crime.
7. Trial by jury in civil actions.—Common law.
8. Excessive bail, fines and punishments.
9. Rule of construction.
10. Powers reserved.
11. States not to be sued by individuals.
12. Method of choosing President and Vice-President.

13. Sec. 1. Slavery prohibited.
    2. Congress may enforce prohibition.

14. Sec. 1. Citizens.—Their privileges and immunities not to be abridged.
    2. Representatives apportioned.
    3. Rebellion disqualifies for office.—How disability removed.
    4. Public debt obligatory.—No claim incurred in aid of rebellion or for slaves to be paid.
    5. Congress may enforce this article.

15. Sec. 1. Impartial suffrage.
    2. Congress may enforce.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the peo-

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ple of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct, The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one representative ; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Deleware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers ; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years ; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the

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senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year ; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year ; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be perscribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in

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December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

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Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

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To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the malitia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the malitia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the malitia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and

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all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* hall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

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No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

This paragraph superseded by the twelfth article of amendment.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be

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the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for Pesident; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitntion, shall be eligible to the offie of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have

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been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take he following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The Pressdent shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departmants.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of

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them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as

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to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be deliv-

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ered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

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ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or

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indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

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ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member, or members, from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a

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choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the

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right to vote at any election, for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken any oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions, and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the

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United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE.

Congress, February 21, 1787, called a convention of delegates to be appointed by the several States, to be held at Philadelphia on the second Monday of the next May. The convention met, and, on the 25th of May, elected George Washington president. It completed and agreed upon the Constitution, which, September 17, 1787, was signed, and, with a letter and resolution, submitted to Congress. The resolution declared that it was the opinion of the convention that the Constitution should be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State, by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention ratifying it should notify Congress; also that, after ratification by nine States, Congress should fix a day for the appointment of electors by the ratifying States; a day on which the electors should meet to vote for President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the Constitution. The Constitution, with the letter and resolution of the convention, was, September 28, 1787, transmitted by Congress to the several legislatures. It was ratified by conventions in the several States on the following dates: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788. Congress was notified of the action of these conventions; and, September 13, 1788, setting forth that the Constitution had been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for its establishment, fixed New York as the place, and the first Wednesday, being the fourth day of March, 1789, as the time for commencing proceedings under it. After the Constitution of the United States commenced its operation, March 4, 1789, it was ratified by the convention of North Carolina, November 21, 1789; and by that of Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. It was ratified by a convention of delegates of the people of Vermont, January 10, 1791; and March 4, 1791, by an act of Congress, approved February 18, 1791, the State of Vermont was admitted into the Union.

The first ten articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States are the last ten of twelve articles of amendment proposed by Congress at its first session, the first two of which were never ratified. The date of their proposal by

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Congress is given as September 25, 1789; on which day the Senate agreed to the House amendments, to the Senate's proposals of amendment to the original resolution, proposing the articles of amendment to the Constitution. September 24, 1789, the House passed a resolution requesting the President to transmit the proposed articles of amendment to the States; in this resolution the Senate concurred, September 26, 1789, and notified the House of its concurrence, September 28, 1789. There were then fourteen States, making eleven States necessary for ratification. Virginia, the eleventh State to ratify the ten articles which became a part of the Constitution, ratified them December 15, 1791, and the fact was communicated to Congress by the President, December 30, 1791. Notice of ratification by the eleven States necessary was, however, not received by Congress until January 18, 1792, when the President informed Congress that Vermont had ratified the proposed articles of amendment, November 3, 1791.

The eleventh article of amendment was proposed in a resolution which passed the Senate January 14, 1794, and the House, March 4, 1794. The House notified the Senate of its concurrence, March 5; and March 12, 1794, both the Senate and House requested the President to transmit the proposed amendment to the executives of the several States. The ratification of this amendment was declared in a message of the President to Congress, January 8, 1798.

The twelfth article of amendment was proposed in a resolution which passed the Senate, December 2, 1803, and the House, December 9, 1803. The Senate was notified December 12, 1803, of the action of the House, and on the same day refused to direct that the resolution be presented to the President for his approval; and the resolution was deposited with the President. The same day the Senate concurred in a House resolution, requesting the President to transmit the proposed amendment to the executives of the several States. This amendment was, by a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804, declared to have been ratified.

The thirteenth article of amendment was proposed in a resolution which passed the Senate, April 8, 1864, and the House, January 31, 1865. February 1, 1865, the House notified the Senate of its concurrence, and on the same day, the speaker of the House and Vice-President signed the enrolled resolution, which was, without the direction of the Senate, submitted to the President for his approval, which it received. No resolution appears to have been passed requesting the President to transmit the proposed amendment to the States. This amendment was, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865, declared ratified.

The fourteenth article of amendment was proposed by a resolution which, originating in the house, was amended by

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the Senate, and passed by that body, June 8, 1866. July 13, 1866 the House concurred in the Senate amendments, and notified the Senate thereof. The resolution, as enrolled, was signed by the speaker of the House, June 14. It was signed June 15 by the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and delivered to a committee to be presented to the Secretary of State to be deposited in the State department, where it was received June 16, 1866. The House and Senate, June 18, passed a resolution requesting the President to transmit, forthwith, copies of the proposed amendment to the executives of the several States. The Secretary of State, July 20, 1868, issued his certificate or proclamation, reciting the way in which this proposed amendment had been ratified by twenty-nine States; declaring that it had been ratified by twenty-three States. and by bodies declaring themselves to be the legislatures of six States (Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama); but that the legislatures of two of the ratifying States, Ohio and New Jersey, had passed resolutions withdrawing their consent to the ratification; and —the whole number of States being thirty-seven—certifying that the amendment had been adopted, and was valid if the ratifying resolutions of Ohio and New Jersey were to be deemed as still in force. July 21, 1868, the Senate and House passed a joint resolution, declaring this amendment to be a part of the Constitution, and that it should be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State. On the day Congress passed this resolution, Georgia ratified the amendment. July 28, 1868, the Secretary of State issued another certificate or proclamation reciting, as in his former certificate, the action of the several States, and further the ratification by Georgia, and the resolution of Congress, and certifying the adoption of the amendment "in the manner hereinbefore mentioned;" and further certifying that the amendment had become valid.

The fifteenth article of amendment was proposed in a resolution, upon the disagreeing votes, on which a conference committee was appointed by the two houses. To the report of this conference committee, the House agreed February 25, 1869. The Senate agreed thereto February 26, 1869; and the same day the speaker of the House and the president *pro tempore* of the Senate signed the enrolled resolution. February 26, 1869, the resolution was delivered to a committee to be presented to the President; and it was received at the department of State, February 27, 1869. The Secretary of State, March 30, 1870, issued his certificate of the adoption and validity of this amendment.

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[From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with corrections. The areas are from the Census Report of 1880.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.	Ratified the Constitution.	Area of the Original States.	
		In Square Miles.	In Acres.
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	9,305	5,955 200
Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788	8,315	5,321,600
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	1,250	800,000
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788	4,990	3,193,600
New York	July 26, 1788	49 170	31,468,800
New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787	7,815	5,001,600
Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787	45,215	28,937,600
Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787	2,050	1,312,000
Maryland	April 28, 1788	12,210	7,814,400
Virginia	June 25, 1788	42,450	27,168,000
North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789	52,250	33,440,000
South Carolina	May 23, 1788	30,570	19,564,800
Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788	59,475	38,064,000

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States Admitted.	Act Organizing Territory.	Unit'd States Statutes. Vol.	Unit'd States Statutes. Page.	Act Admitting States	Unit'd States Statutes. Vol.	Unit'd States Statutes. Page.	Admission Took Effect.	Area of Admitted. States and Territories. In Square Miles.	Area of Admitted. States and Territories. In Acres.
Kentucky	Out of Virginia.	–	–	Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	June 1, 1792	40,400	25,856,000
Vermont	Out of N.H.& N.Y.	–	–	Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	March 4, 1791	9,565	6,121,600
Tennessee	Out of N. Carolina.	–	–	June 1, 1796	1	491	June 1, 1796	42,050	26,912,000
Ohio	Ordinance 1787.	1	5	April 30, 1802	2	173	Nov. 29, 1802	41,060	26,278,400
Louisiana	March 3, 1805	2	331	April 8, 1812	2	701	April 30, 1812	47 720	31,180,800
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	Dec. 11, 1816	36,350	23,264,000
Mississippi	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	Dec. 10, 1817	46,810	29,958,400
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec 3, 1818	3	536	Dec. 3, 1818	56,650	36,256,000
Alabama	March 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	Dec. 14, 1819	52,250	33,440,000
Maine	Out of Mass.	–	–	March 3, 1820	3	544	March 15, 1820	33,040	21,145,600
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	March 2, 1821	3	645	Aug. 10, 1821	69,415	44,425,600
Arkansas	March 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	June 15, 1836	53,850	34,464,000
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	Jan. 26, 1837	58,915	37,705,600
Florida	March 30, 1822	3	654	March 3, 1845	5	742	March 3, 1845	58,680	37,555,200
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	March 3, 1845	5	742	Dec. 28, 1846	56,025	35,856,000
Texas	Annexed.	5	797	March 1, 1845	9	108	Dec. 29, 1845	265,780	170,099,200
Wisconsin	April 20, 1836	5	10	March 3, 1847	9	178	May 29, 1848	56,040	35,865,600
California	From Mexico.	–	–	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	Sept. 9, 1850	158,360	101,350,400
Minnesota	March 3, 1849	9	403	May 4, 1858	11	285	May 11, 1858	83,365	53,353,600
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	Feb. 14, 1859	96,030	61,459,200
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	Jan. 29, 1861	82,080	52,531,200
W. Virginia	Out of Virginia.	–	–	Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	June 19, 1863	24,780	15,859,200
Nevada	March 2, 1861	12	209	March 21, 1864	13	30	Oct. 31, 1864	110,700	70,848,000
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	March 1, 1867	76,855	49,187,200
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	March 3, 1875	18	474	Aug. 1, 1876	103,925	66 512,000
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	Nov. 8, 1889	146,080	93,491,200
Washington	March 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	Nov. 11, 1889	69,180	44,275,200
North Dakota	March 2, 1861	12	239	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	Nov. 2, 1889	70,795	45,308,800
South Dakota	March 2, 1861	12	239	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	Nov. 2, 1889	77,650	49,696,000
Idaho	March 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	July 3, 1890	84,800	54,272,000
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	15	178	July 10, 1890	26	222	July 10, 1890	97,890	62,649,600
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	July 16, 1894	28	107	Jan. 4, 1896	84,970	———

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ORGANIZATION AND AREA OF TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	Act Organizing. Territory.	United States Statutes.		Area of the Territories.	
		Vol.	Page.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	122,580	78,451,200
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	113,020	72,332,800
Indian*	June 30, 1834	4	729	31,400	20,096,000
District of Columbia †	July 16, 1790	1	130	70†	44,800
	March 3, 1791	1	214		
Alaska	July 27, 1868	15	240	577,390	365,529,600
Oklahoma ‡	March 2, 1889	–	–	39,030	24,979,200

* No Territorial Government.

† Reduced from 100 to 70 square miles by recession of part to Virginia in 1846.

‡ Including Cherokee Strip and No Man's Land.

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POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, 1860–1890.

[From the Official Census of the United States.]

	States and Territories.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
	The United States.	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250
	The States....	31,183,744	38,115,041	49,371,340	62,116,811
1	Alabama.....	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,017
2	Arkansas.....	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179
3	California	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130
4	Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327	412,198
5	Connecticut ...	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258
6	Delaware.....	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493
7	Florida.....	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422
8	Georgia.....	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
9	Idaho	.....	14,995	32,610	84,385
10	Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351
11	Indiana.....	1,350,428	1,680,637	1 978,301	2,192,404
12	Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896
13	Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096
14	Kentucky.....	1,155,684	1,321,911	1 648,690	1,858,635
15	Louisiana.....	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587
16	Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
17	Maryland.....	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
18	Massachusetts .	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943
19	Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889
20	Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826
21	Mississippi.....	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600
22	Missouri.....	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184
23	Montana.....	.....	20,595	39,159	132,159
24	Nebraska.....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910
25	Nevada.....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761
26	New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
27	New Jersey....	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933
28	New York.....	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853
29	North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947
30	North Dakota..	.....	.....	.....	182,719
31	Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316
32	Oregon.....	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767
33	Pennsylvania ..	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014
34	Rhode Island..	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506
35	South Carolina.	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149
36	South Dakota..	.....	.....	.....	328,808
37	Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518
38	Texas.....	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523
39	Vermont.....	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422
40	Virginia.....	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980
41	Washington....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390
42	West Virginia..	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794
43	Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880
44	Wyoming.....	.....	9,118	20,789	60,705
45	Utah.....	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905

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POPULATION TABLE—*Continued.*

	TERRITORIES.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
1	Arizona.....	.....	9,658	40,440	59,620
2	Dist. Columbia.	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
3	New Mexico...	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593
4	Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	61,834
5					
	Territories	168,596	233,232	337,629	505,439

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FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Admission of Vermont into the Union, and tables exhibiting the names of all persons who have been Senators and Representatives in Congress, and who have held offices in the State under the patronage of the Federal Government.

At a convention held at Bennington, January 6, 1791, it was finally determined by a vote of 105 yeas to 2 nays, to make application to Congress for admission into the Union. On the tenth day of January, 1791, the Legislature met at Bennington, and on the 18th day of the same month, Hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq., were appointed commissioners to attend Congress, and present the request of the State for such admission. The Commissioners immediately entered upon the duties of their appointment; and on February 18, 1791, the approval of an Act of Congress was made, by which "Vermont shall be received and admitted on March 4, 1791," thus being the first State that was admitted into the Union, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

From 1791 to 1896.

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
Moses Robinson*	1791-96	Stephen R. Bradley	1791-95
Isaac Tichenor*	1796-97	Elijah Paine	1795-1801
Nathaniel Chipman	1797-1803	Stephen R. Bradley	1801-13
Israel Smith*	1803-07	Dudley Chase*	1813-17
Jonathan Robinson	1807-15	James Fisk*	1817-18
Issac Tichenor	1815-21	William A. Palmer	1818-25
Horatio Seymour	1821-33	Dudley Chase	1825-31
Benjamin Swift	1833-39	Samuel Prentiss*	1831-42
Samuel S. Phelps	1839-51	Samuel C. Crafts	1842-43
Solomon Foot†	1851-66	William Upham†	1843-53
George F. Edmunds*	1866-91	Samuel S. Phelps	1853
Redfield Proctor	1891-	Lawrence Brainerd	1854-55
		Jacob Collamer†	1855-65
		Luke P. Poland	1865-67
		Justin S. Morrill	1867-

"First and second class" relate to classes, as defined in the second clause, third section, first article, of the Constitution of the United States.

*Resigned. †Died in office.

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REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

From 1791 to 1896.

Nathaniel Niles.....1791-95
Israel Smith.....1791-97
Daniel Buck.....1795-99
Matthew Lyon....1797-1801
Lewis R. Morris...1797-1803
Israel Smith.....1801-03
William Chamberlain1803-05
Martin Chittenden...1803-13
James Elliot. 1803-09
Gideon Olin.....1803-07
James Fisk.....1805-09
James Witherell*....1807-08
Samuel Shaw.....1808-13
William Chamberlain1809-11
Jona. H. Hubbard...1809-11
James Fisk... 1811-15
William Strong.....1811-15
William C. Bradley.1813-15
Ezra Butler.....1813-15
Richard Skinner.... 1813-15
Charles Rich.....1813-15
Daniel Chipman.....1815-17
Luther Jewett.....1815-17
Chauncey Langdon..1815-17
Asa Lyon.....1815-17
Charles Marsh.....1815-17
John Noyes.....1815-17
Heman Allen, of Colchester†.....1817-18
Samuel C. Crafts....1817-25
William Hunter.....1817-19
Orsamus C. Merrill..1817-19
Charles Rich.....1817-25
Mark Richards.....1817-21
William Strong.....1819-21
Ezra Meech.....1819-21
Rollin C. Mallory...1819-31
Elias Keyes..... ...1821-23
John Mattocks.....1821-23
Phineas White.....1821-23
William C. Bradley..1823-27
D. Azro A. Buck....1823-29
Ezra Meech.....1825-27
John Mattocks.....1825-27
George E. Wales. .1825-29
Heman Allen, of Milton.....1827-29
Benjamin Swift.....1827-31
Jonathan Hunt‡.....1827-32
William Cahoon.....1827-33
Horace Everett.....1829-43
William Slade.....1831-43
Heman Allen. of Milton.....1832-39
Hiland Hall.....1833-43
Benjamin F. Deming1833-35
Henry F. Janes.....1835-37
Isaac Fletcher.....1837-41
John Smith.....1839-41
Augustus Young.....1841-43
John Mattocks.....1841-43
George P. Marsh....1843-49
Solomon Foot.....1843-47
Paul Dillingham....1843-47
Jacob Collamer.....1843-49
William Henry.....1847-51
Lucius B. Peck.....1847-51
William Hebard.....1849-53
James Meecham‡....1849-56
Ahiman L. Miner...1851-53
Thomas Bartlett, jun 1851-53
Andrew Tracy..... 1853-55
Alvah Sabin.....1853-57
Justin S. Morrill.....1855-67

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*Resigned in 1808, to accept the appointment of Federal Judge in Michigan Territory.

†Resigned in 1818, and was appointed U. S. Marshal for Vermont.

‡Died in office.

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REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

George T. Hodges...1856-57
Eliakim P. Walton..1857-63
Homer E. Royce.....1857-61
Portus Baxter.....1861-67
Fed'k E. Woodbridge1863-69
Worthington C.Smith1867-73
Luke P. Poland.....1867-75
Charles W. Willard.1869-75
George W. Hendee..1873-79
Dudley C. Denison..1875-79
Charles H. Joyce....1875-83
Bradley Barlow.....1879-81
James M. Tyler.....1879-83
William W. Grout...1881-83
Luke P. Poland.....1883-85
John W. Stewart....1883-91
William W. Grout..1885-
H. Henry Powers....1891-

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Nathaniel Chipman..1791-93
Elijah Paine.....1801-42
Samuel Prentiss.....1842-56
David A. Smalley...1856-77
Hoyt H. Wheeler...1877-

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Charles Marsh,....1897-1801
David Fay.....1801-09
C. P. Van Ness.....1810-13
Titus Hutchinson....1813-21
Wm. A. Griswold...1821-29
Daniel Kellogg.....1829-41
Charles Davis.....1841-45
Charles Linsley.....1845-49
Abel Underwood....1849-53
Lucius B. Peck.....1853-57
Henry E. Stoughton.1857-60
George Howe.....1861-64
Dudley C. Denison..1864-69
B. Frank Fifield....1869-81
Kittredge Haskins..1881-87
Clarence H. Pitkin..1887-89
Frank Plumley.....1889-94
John H. Senter.....1894-

MARSHALS.

John Willard.....1801-11
David Robinson.....1811-19
Heman Allen, of Colchester.....1819-23
Joseph Edson.....1823-29
Heman Lowry.....1829-35
George W. Baker...1835-37
Heman Lowry.....1837-41
William Barron.....1841-45
Jacob Kent, jun.....1845-49
John Pettes.....1849-53
Charles Chapin.....1853-57
Lewis S. Patridge...1857-61
C. C. P. Baldwin....1861-65
Hugh H. Henry*....1864-70
George P. Foster*....1870-79
William W. Henry..1879-85
John Robinson.....1885-89
Rollin Amsden.....1889-94
Emory Harris.....1894-

*Died in office.

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DISTRICT CLERKS.

Federick Hill.....1791-1800
Cephas Smith, jun..1801-10
Jesse Gove.....1811-42
Edward H. Prentiss.1842-59
William H. Hoyt....1859-61
Bradley B. Smalley.1861-85
George E. Johnson...1885-

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The State is divided into two Congressional Districts as follows:—

DISTRICT I.—Composed of the Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.

DISTRICT II.—Composed of the Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of the President and of the Vice-President, by colleges of electors chosen in each State, was first proposed in the Convention for the formation of the Constitution by James Wilson, a delegate from Pennsylvania. It was adopted after a prolonged discussion, and was regulated by an act of Congress on March 1, 1792. The electors must be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December of the year in which the election of President and Vice-President takes place. They must be equal in number to all the senators and representatives in Congress, but no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States can be appointed an elector. The electors were at first chosen in four different modes, viz.; by joint ballot of the State legislature, by a concurrent vote of the two branches of the State legislature, by the people of the State voting by general ticket, and by the people voting in districts. This latter mode was evidently that which gave the fairest expression to public opinion, by approaching nearest to a direct vote. But those States which adopted it were placed at the disadvantage of being exposed to a division of their strength, and neutralization of their vote; while the electors chosen by either of the other methods voted in a body on one side or the other, thus making the voice of the State decisively felt. This consideration induced the leading States of Massachusetts and Virginia, which orginally adopted the district system, to abandon it in 1800.

An Act of Congress was approved Jan. 23, 1845, to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors in all the States of the Union, whereby they are appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed. Each State may also,

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by law, provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its College of Electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

The electors meet at the capitals of their respective States on the second Monday in January following their appointment, and vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice-President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They make three lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for, one of which they transmit, sealed, by a special messenger, to the president of the Senate at Washington; another they send by mail to the same officer; and the third they deposit with the United States Judge of the district in which the electors assemble.

The Senate and House of Representatives having met in convention on a day fixed, the president of the Senate opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, and by ballot, the President. If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

Should the offices of the President and Vice-President both become vacant, by a law of Congress approved January 19, 1886, the succession to fill such vacancy would fall upon the Secretary of State and then to the other cabinet officers in the order of their rank.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF VERMONT.

The following exhibits the electors of Vermont for each presidential election from 1792 to 1896, the first two named being electors-at-large the others being district electors arranged numerically correspond with the respective districts from which they were chosen; also the President and Vice-President chosen, and the names of the candidates for whom Vermont cast her electoral vote.

SECOND ELECTION, 1792.

George Washington, President
John Adams, Vice-President

ELECTORS.

Samuel Hitchcock.
Lemuel Chipman.
Lot Hall.
Paul Brigham.

Vote cast for George Washington and John Adams.

THIRD ELECTION, 1796.

John Adams.....President
Thomas Jefferson, Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Elijah Dewey.
John Bridgman.
Elisha Sheldon.
Oliver Gallup.

Vote cast for John Adams and Thomas Pinckney.

FOURTH ELECTION, 1800.

Thomas Jefferson...President
Aaron Burr....Vice-President

ELECTORS.

Elijah Dewey.
Roswell Hopkins.
Jonathan Hunt.
William Chamberlain.

Vote cast for John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney. In the election by the House of Representatives, Vermont voted on the thirty-sixth ballot, being the final, for Thomas Jefferson.

FIFTH ELECTION, 1804.

Thomas Jefferson...President
George Clinton, Vice-President

ELECTORS.

Josiah Wright.
Nathaniel Niles.
Samuel Shaw.
William Hunter.
Ezra Butler.
John Noyes.

Vote cast for Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton.

SIXTH ELECTION, 1808

James Madison.....President
George Clinton, Vice-President

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ELECTORS.

Israel Smith.
Samuel Shepardson.
Jonas Galusha.
James Tarbox.
John White.
William Cahoon.

Vote cast for James Madison and John Langdon.

SEVENTH ELECTION, 1812.

James Madison.....President
Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President

ELECTORS.

Nathaniel Niles.
Josiah Wright.
Noah Chittenden.
William A. Griswold.
William Slade.
Elihu Luce.
John H. Andrus.
Mark Richards.

Vote cast for James Madison and Elbridge Gerry.

EIGHTH ELECTION, 1816.

James Monroe.....President
Dan'l D. Tompkins, Vice-Prest

ELECTORS.

Jonathan Robinson.
James Roberts.
Apollos Austin.
Asaph Fletcher.
Robert Holley.
John H. Cotton.
William Brayton.
Isaiah Fisk.

Vote cast for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.

NINTH ELECTION, 1820.

James Monroe.....President
Dan'l D. Tompkins, Vice Pres't

ELECTORS.

Jonas Gulusha.
William Slade, Jr.
Gilbert Denison.
D. Azro A. Buck.
Pliny Smith.
Ezra Butler.
Aaron Leland.
Timothy Stanley.

Vote cast for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.

TENTH ELECTION, 1824.

John Quincy Adams, President
John C. Calhoun...Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Jonas Galusha.
John Mason.
Titus Hutchinson.
Dan Carpenter.
Joseph Burr,
Asa Aldis.
Jabez Proctor.

Vote cast for John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun.

ELEVENTH ELECTION, 1828.

Andrew Jackson....President
John C. Calhoun...Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Jonas Galusha.
Asa Aldis.
Ezra Butler.
Josiah Dana.
John Phelps.
William Jarvis.
Apollos Austin.

Vote cast for John Q. Adams and Richard Rush.

TWELFTH ELECTION, 1832.

Andrew Jackson....President
Martin Van Buren, Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

James Tarbox.
Amos Thompson.
Nathan Leavenworth.
John S. Pettibone.
Ezra Butler.
Augustin Clark.
William Strong.

Vote cast for William Wirt and Amos Elmaker.

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THIRTEENTH ELECTION, 1836.

Martin Van Buren..President
Richard M. Johnson, V.-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Jabez Proctor.
Timothy Howe.
Samuel Swift.
Titus Hutchinson.
David Crawford.
William A. Griswold.
Edward Lamb.

Vote cast for William H. Harrison and Francis Granger.

FOURTEENTH ELECTION, 1840.

Wm. H. Harrison*..President
John Tyler....Vice-President

ELECTORS.

Samuel C. Crafts.
John Conant.
Ezra Meech.
Abner B. W. Tenney.
William Henry.
William P. Briggs.
Joseph Reed.

Vote cast for William H. Harrison and John Tyler.

*Died April 4, 1841.

FIFTEENTH ELECTION, 1844.

James K. Polk.....President
George M. Dallas..Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Jedediah H. Harris.
Carlos Coolidge.
John Peck.
Benjamin Swift.
Calvin Townsley.
Erastus Fairbanks.

Vote cast for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

SIXTEENTH ELECTION, 1848.

Zachary Taylor*....President
Millard Fillmore..Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Erastus Fairbanks.
Timothy Follett.
George T. Hodges.
Andrew Tracy.
Albert L. Catlin.
Elijah Cleveland.

Vote cast for Zachary Taylor* and Millard Fillmore.

*Died July 9, 1850.

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION, 1852.

Franklin Pierce.....President
William R. King*..Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS

Portus Baxter.
A. P. Lyman.
Ezekiel P. Walton.
Edward Kirkland.
Samuel Adams.

Vote cast for Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

*Died April 18, 1853.

EIGHTEENTH ELECTION, 1856.

James Buchanan...President
John C. Breckenridge V-Pres't

ELECTORS.

William C. Bradley.
Lawrence Brainerd.
George W. Strong.
John Porter.
Portus Baxter

Vote cast for John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton.

NINETEENTH ELECTION, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln...President
Hannibal Hamlin..Vice Pres't

ELECTORS.

William Henry.
Henry G. Root,
Joseph Warner.
Edward A. Cahoon.
DeWitt C. Clark.

Vote cast for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

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TWENTIETH ELECTION, 1864.

Abraham Lincoln*..President
Andrew Johnson...Vice Pres't

ELECTORS.

Daniel Kellogg.
Albert L. Catlin.
Seneca M. Dorr.
Ryland Fletcher.
James W. Simpson.

Vote cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

*Assassinated April 14, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST ELECTION, 1868.

Ulysses S. Grant....President
Schuyler Colfax...Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

George W. Grandey.
Horace Fairbanks.
George A. Merrill.
Ranslure W. Clark.
George W. Wilkins.

Vote cast for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

TWENTY-SECOND ELECTION, 1872.

Ulysses S. Grant....President
Henry Wilson..Vice-President

ELECTORS.

Harmon Canfield.
Elisha P. Jewett.
Alanson Allen.
Abishal Stoddard.
Romeo H. Start.

Vote cast for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

TWENTY-THIRD ELECTION, 1876.

Rutherford B. Hayes....Pres't
William A. Wheeler..V.-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Charles E. Houghton.
Jacob Estey.
Henry N. Sollace.
Roswell Farnham.
Alvin C. Welch.

Vote cast for Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler.

TWENTY-FOURTH ELECTION, 1880.

James A. Garfield*..President
Chester A. Arthur.Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

William Y. W. Ripley.
William W. Lynde.
James K. Batchelder.
Samuel S. Thompson.
David H. Beattie.

Vote cast for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

*Died in office.

TWENTY-FIFTH ELECTION, 1884.

Grover Cleveland...President
Thos. A. Hendricks*.V.-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Jo. D. Hatch.
Hiram Harlow.
George T. Childs.
Edward C. Redington.

Vote cast for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

*Died in office.

TWENTY-SIXTH ELECTION, 1888.

Benjamin Harrison.President
Levi P. Morton....Vice-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Henderson C. Wilson.
Henry R. Start.
Henry C. McDuffee.
Darius J. Safford.

Vote cast for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ELECTION,
1892.

Grover Cleveland...President
Adlai E. Stevenson..V.-Pres't

ELECTORS.

Frederick W. Baldwin.
John V. Carney.
Charles M. Wilds.
Ezra A. Parks.

Vote cast for Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.

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VERMONT.

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VERMONT.

VERMONT is situated in the north-western corner of New England, and lies between 42° 44′ and 45° of north latitude, and between 3° 35′ and 5° 29′ east longitude, reckoning from Washington; the most eastern extremity of the State is in the town of Canaan, and the most western is in the town of Addison. The length of Vermont from north to south is 157½ miles, and the average width from east to west is 57½ miles; which gives an area of 9,056¼ square miles or 5,795,960 acres.

The State is divided into two equal parts by the parallel of 44° 9′ north latitude, and also by the meridian in 4° 19′ east longitude. These two lines intersect each other in the town of Northfield, and the point of intersection is the geographical centre of the State.

VERMONT FROM 1609 TO 1777.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY HON. E. P. WALTON, EDITOR OF "GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL."

The first civilized men to visit Vermont were three Frenchmen, Samuel de Champlain, Governor of Quebec, and two associates, who accompanied a war-party of Canadian Indians in an expedition against the Iroquois of New York, in July, 1609.

They ascended Lake Champlain to the outlet of Lake George, and, near the site of Fort Ticonderoga, encountered and defeated a band of Iroquois Indians. In virtue of this discovery of Vermont, the largest part of the State was claimed for the King of France, and that portion figures on ancient French maps as a part of

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New France. The earliest settlement was made by the French, who built a fort on Isle la Motte in 1665. In 1690, Captain Jacobus D'Warm, with a party from Albany, N. Y., established an outpost at Chimney Point, in the town of Addison. In 1724, Fort Dummer was built in Brattleboro by Massachusetts. In 1730, the French made a settlement in the town of Addison, in view of the protection of the fort on Crown Point, which was built the next year.

In 1739, a few persons settled in Westminster; and about the same time a small French settlement was begun in Alburgh (on what is now called Windmill Point), but was soon abandoned. The colony at Westminster increased but slowly; and in 1754 the whole population, alarmed by the Indian attack upon Charlestown, N. H., deserted their homes. Forts were built, and small settlements were commenced in several other places; but fear of the Indians prevented any large emigration till after 1760. Canada being then ceded to Great Britain, the fear of hostile incursions subsided, and the population rapidly increased.

The English settlements which had been made prior to 1741 were supposed to be within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; but it was then ascertained that they were north of its northern line, and within the supposed jurisdiction of New Hampshire. So eagerly were the lands of what is now Vermont sought by adventurers, speculators, and settlers, that in a single year subsequent to 1760, Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire granted charters for not less than sixty townships of six miles square; and in two years more the number of such grants amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight. The territory now began to be known by the name of "The New Hampshire Grants," and the number of the actual settlers soon became quite large. But in 1763, the State of New York laid claim to the same territory, by virtue of a grant made by Charles II to the Duke of York in 1664, which included "all the land from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay." Upon application of the government of New York, it was decided by George III, in 1764, that the western bank

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of the Connecticut River should thereafter be regarded as the boundary-line between that State and New Hampshire.

The colonists were surprised and displeased at this decision, but peaceably submitted to it, supposing that it merely effected a change of the jurisdiction to which they were subject; and the government of New Hampshire, which at first remonstrated, soon acquiesced in the decision. But New York insisted that not only was the jurisdiction changed thenceforward, but also the grants previously made were vacated, and the titles acquired under them were made void. The settlers were required to re-purchase their lands, which some of them did, but the great majority peremptorily refused. The lands of such were granted to others, who brought actions of ejectment in the New York courts, and invariably obtained judgment against the original proprietors. It was much easier, however, to obtain the judgments than to enforce them. The officers who attempted to serve the writs of possession were forcibly resisted and sometimes very roughly handled. In 1766, a convention of representatives from a number of towns was held, and an agent was appointed to go to England, and procure, if possible, a confirmation of the titles acquired under New Hampshire. He made very successful progress in his agency, but died without fully accomplishing the main object which he had in view.

The controversy with New York continued in one form or another, for a full quarter of a century, and was conducted on both sides with great spirlt, not to say animosty. It brought out, on the side of the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, an extraordinary amount and variety of talents, both civil and military. Their leader was Ethan Allen, a bold, energetic, self-confident, and withal sometimes reckless man, ready alike in the use of tongue, pen and sword, and using them all in a vigorous but rough way. With him were associated Seth Warner and Remember Baker; the former of whom had all of Allen's bravery with none of his rashness, and as much energy with more coolness and caution; and the latter of whom was prompt to think and quick to act in any emergency in civil or

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military life. Ira Allen was the statesman of the little Commonwealth; keen, prudent, and sagacious, and as skilful in discovering the designs of others as he was shrewd in keeping his own purpose out of their sight. During the latter part of the controversy the settlers had the benefit of the counsels of Thomas Chittenden, a man whose native common sense was developed in such a remarkable manner that it answered all the purposes of the most highly cultivated talent, and sometimes succeeded where that might have failed.

During the period of these controversies, the affairs of the settlers were managed by committees in the several towns, who met in general convention, when occasion required, to provide for the common defence and welfare. The decrees of these conventions were regarded as law, and violations of them were punished with extreme severity. While the revolutionary war was in progress, the controversy with New York was suspended, and the efforts of both parties were directed towards the common enemy. But as that war drew near its close, it became apparent that the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants needed some better organization than was possible by means of committees and conventions. Early in 1776 a convention was held at Dorset, and an address to Congress was prepared, declaring the unwillingness of the settlers to be regarded as subjects of New York. This was not favorably received by Congress; whereupon the more resolute of the people determined to assume the powers of an independent State, and risk the consequences. Another convention was held at Dorset in June, met again by adjournment in September, and took such measures that at a convention held in Westminster, it was declared, on the 16th of January, 1777, that the New Hampshire Grants "ought to be, and should be, a free and independent State, by the name of New Connecticut, *alias* VERMONT."*

* The words "*alias* Vermont" were not, it is believed, in the original declaration, but were subsequently added by some transcriber after the name of the State had been formally changed from "New Connecticut" to Vermont.—See *Ira Allen's Vermont*, p. 79, *H. Hall's Early History of Vermont*, pp. 239, 297, and *Vt. Historical Society Collections*, vol. ii. p. xix.

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CONVENTIONS.

The following, taken from Vol. I. of the VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS, are the proceedings, in part, of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants assembled in Conventions for the purpose of considering the relations existing between said inhabitants and Congress, and the Province of New York, ultimately looking to the formation of a new State, and the adoption of a Constitution.

WARRANT.

ARLINGTON, 10th Dec'r, 1775.

Whereas, there has been several warrants or notifications sent up the country for a general meeting on the N. Hampshire Grants to be held at Mr. Cephas Kent's, in Dorset, on the first Wednesday of January next, and as it was thought very necessary that Col. Seth Warner with others should attend the said meeting, and their business being such that they could not attend at that time;

This is therefore to warn the inhabitants on the said N. Hampshire Grants west of the range of Green Mountains, to meet together by their Delegates from each town at the House of Mr. Cephas Kent, in said Dorset, on the sixteenth day of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles, (viz.:)

1st. To choose a Moderator or Chairman for said meeting.

2d. To choose Clerks for said meeting.

3d. To see if the Law of New York shall have free circulation where it doth infringe on our properties, or Title of Lands, or Riots (so called) in defence of the same.

4th. To see if the said Convention will come into some proper regulations, or take some method to suppress all schismatic Mobbs that have or may arise on said Grants.

5th. To see if they will choose an Agent, or Agents, to send to the Continental Congress.

6th. To see whether the Convention will consent to associate with N. York, or by themselves in the cause of America.

By order of MOSES ROBINSON, SAMUEL ROBINSON, SETH WARNER, JEREMIAH CLARK, MARTIN POWELL, DANIEL SMITH, JONATHAN WILLARD, } *Committee.*

N. HAMPSHIRE GRANTS. DORSET, January 16, 1776.

At a meeting of the Representatives of the several towns in N. Hampshire Grants, the West side of the Range of

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Green Mountains, held this day at the House of Mr. Cephas Kent's, Innholder in said Dorset: Proceeded as follows, viz.:

1st. Made choice of Capt. Joseph Woodward, Chairman.

2d. Made choice of Doct. Jonas Fay, Clerk.

3d. Made choice of Col. Moses Robinson, Messrs. Samuel McCoon, and Oliver Everts, Assistant Clerks.

4th. Made choice of Messrs. Thomas Ashley, William Marsh, Heman Allen, Abel Moulton, Moses Robinson, John McLane, Gamaliel Painter, James Hurd and Joseph Bowker, a Committee to examine and report their opinion to the Convention, relative to the third article in the warrant.

Adjourned to three o'clock P. M.

Met at time and place.

Voted, To make an addition of four perso ns to the above Committee.

Voted, To reconsider the two last votes, and to discourse the matter for which they were appointed in public meeting.

Voted, That the paper with a number of signers exhibited to this Convention relative to Captain Bowker's character, be ordered to lay on the table till further order.

Voted, That two persons from each town in the Grants (who are present) be allowed to vote in this Meeting, and no more.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

January 17, 1776.—Met at time and place.

. . . . . .

Voted, To represent the particular case of the inhabitants of the N. Hampshire Grants to the honorable the Continental Congress by Remonstrance and petition.

Voted, That Lt. James Breckenridge, Capt. Heman Allen and Doct. Jonas Fay be and they are hereby appointed to prefer said petition.

Voted, That Doct. Jonas Fay, Col. Wm. Marsh and Mr. Thomas Rowley be a Committee with the above delegates to prepare the said Remonstrance and Petition.

Voted, *Nem. Con.* To pay the above agents their reasonable costs for their services on their return, and exhibiting their accounts.

Voted, Messrs. Simeon Hathaway, Elijah Dewey and James Breckenridge, or either two of them, be and are hereby appointed a Committee with power to warn a General Meeting of the Committee on the Grants when they shall judge necessary from Southern intelligence.

And that Col. John Strong, Zadock Everest and Asahel Ward be a like Committee with like power of warning such General Meeting of Committees in the Grants when they shall judge necessary from northern intelligence.

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Voted, That the several Committees of Correspondence continue their duty as usual.

Lastly voted to dissolve the Meeting.

Per JOSEPH WOODWARD, *Chairman.*

Errors excepted.

True Copy examined.

Per JONAS FAY, *Clerk.*

WARRANT.

24th June, 1776.

These are to warn the several Inhabitants of the N. Hampshire Grants on the West side, and to desire those on the east side the Range of Green Mountains, That they meet by their several delegates in General Convention, to be held at the dwelling House of Mr. Cephas Kent, innholder in Dorset, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of July next, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, (viz.:)

1st. To choose a Moderator, and secondly a Clerk for said Convention.

3d. To receive the report of Capt. Heman Allen from the Continental Congress, he having been previously appointed to transact business in behalf of the inhabitants of said Grants.

4th. To know the minds of the Convention, relative to their associating with the province of N. Hampshire.

5th. In case the last article be objected to: Whether said Convention will agree to an association (not repugnant to that of the Continental Congress) and subscribe thereto, to do duty in conjunction with the Continental Troops (only) as Members of the District of Land which they inhabit.

6th. To see if said Convention will earnestly recommend it to the several Field Officers heretofore nominated on said Grants, to see that their men be forthwith furnished with suitable arms, ammunition and accoutrements, &c., agreeable to a resolve of the honorable the Continental Congress.

7th. To see if said Convention will make preparation, and settle with Capt. Heman Allen for his expenses and services for the public.

And 8th, to transact any other business that shall be thought necessary and in the power of said Convention for the safety of the liberties of the Colonies in General and the N. Hampshire Grants in particular.

JAMES BREAKENRIDGE,
SIMEON HATHAWAY,
ELIJAH DEWEY, } *Committee Appointed.*

Copy examined,

Per JONAS FAY, *Clerk.*

DORSET, July 24th, 1776.

In consequence of the foregoing Warrant, the following

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persons, being Delegated, met at this place to transact the business of said warning, viz:

Towns.	*Delegates.*
Pownal	Capt. Sam'l Wright.
Bennington	Simeon Hathaway, Jonas Fay, Jno. Burnam, Jr.
Shaftsbury	Maj. Jeremiah Clark, Mr. John Burnam.
Sunderland	Joseph Bradley.
Manchester	Col. William Marsh, Lt. Martin Powell, Gideon Ormsby.
Dorset	John Manley, Abr'm Underhill.
Rupert	Reuben Harmon, Amos Curtis.
Pawlet	Capt. Wm. Fitch, Maj. Roger Rose.
Wells	Daniel Culver, Ogden Mallory.
Poultney	Nehemiah Howe, William Ward.
Castleton	Ephraim Buel, Jesse Belknap.
Hubberton	Benja. Hitchcock.
Williston	Col. Thomas Chittenden.
Jerico	Brown Chamberlain.
Colchester	Ira Allen.
Hinesburg and Monkton	Isaac Lawrence.
Neshobe	John Mott.
Pittsford	Aaron Parsons, Jona. Rowley, Jonathan Fassett.
Rutland	Asa Johnson, Joseph Bowker.
Clarendon	Thomas Braten.
N. Wallingford	Matthew Lyon, Abr'm Jackson.
Tinmouth	Eben'r Allen, Stephen Royce.
Danbee	Capt. Micah Veal, William Gage.
Townshend	Capt. Samuel Fletcher, Josiah Fish.
Middleborough	Capt. Heman Allen.
Sudbury	John Gage.
Bridport	Samuel Benton.
Addison	Col. John Strong.

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Cornwall.....	James Bentley.
Burlington.....	Lemuel Bradley.
Stamford.....	Thomas Morgan.

Voted, Unanimously, that the above persons be admitted as legal members of this Convention.

Copy examined.

Per JONAS FAY, *Clerk*.

PROCEEDED—(VIZ.)

Chose Capt. Joseph Bowker, Chairman.

Chose Doct. Jonas Fay, Clerk.

After which on a motion being made and agreed to by the House, the Clerk proceeded to read the following address, Remonstrance and Petition of the Inhabitants of the N. Hampshire Grants to the honarable the Continental Congress, which was exhibited to that board by Capt. Heman Allen in the latter part of the month of April, or in the beginning of the month of May, A. D. 1776, (viz.)

To the Honorable John Hancock, Esq'r, President of the Honorable the Continental Congress, &c., &c., now assembled at Philadelphia:

The Humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition of that part of America being situated south of Canada line, West of Connecticut River, North of the Massachusetts Bay, and east of a twenty mile line from Hudson's River, commonly called and known by the name of the N. Hampshire Grants, —Humbly Sheweth,

That your honor's Petitioners being fully sensible and duly affected with the very alarming situation in which the united colonies are involved, by means of a designing Ministry, who have flagrantly used, and are still using their utmost efforts to bring the inhabitants of this very extensive continent of America, into a base and servile subjection to Arbitrary Power; Contrary to all the most sacred ties of Obligation by Covenant, and the well known Constitution by which the British empire ought to be governed; your Petitioners, not to be prolix or waste Time, when the whole Continent are in so disagreeable situation, would however beg leave to Remonstrate in as short terms as possible the very peculiar situation in which your petitioners have for a series of years been exercised, and are still struggling under.

Perhaps your honors, or at least some of you, are not unacquainted that at the conclusion of the last War, the above described premises, which your petitioners now inhabit, was deemed and reputed to be in the Province of New Hampshire, and consequently within the jurisdiction of the same. Whereupon applications were freely made to Benning Wentworth, Esq., the then Governor of the province of N. Hamp-

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shire, who, with the advice of his council, did grant under the Great Seal of said province to your honors' Petitioners a large number of Townships of the contents of six miles square each, in consequence of which a great number of your petitioners, who were men of considerable substance, disposed of their interests in their native places, and with their numerous families proceeded many of them two hundred miles, encountering many Dangers, Fatigues, and great Hardships to inhabit a desolate Wilderness, which has now become a well settled frontier to three Governments. This was not all our Trouble, for soon after the commencement of those Settlements, the Monopolizing Land Traders of New York, being apprized that the province of New Hampshire had granted the said Lands, and that settlements were actually making, did present a petition (as we have often heard and verily believe) in your Petitioners' names, praying that his Majesty would annex the said lands, granted by the authority of N. Hampshire to N. York on account of its local and other circumstances for the benefit of the inhabitants.

Your petitioners not being apprized of the intrigue (in this case) were mute, therefore, as no objection was made why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, his Majesty was pleased with the advice of his Council, on the 20th day of July, A.D. 1764, to grant the same, immediately after which the Land Traders of N. York Petitioned the then Governor of that Province for grants of Land, some part of which had been previously granted to your petitioners by the Governor and Council of N. Hampshire. The dispute then became serious, and your Petitioners then petitioned his Majesty for Relief in the Premises. His Majesty was pleased to appoint a Committee, who reported to his Majesty in the premises, and his Majesty was pleased to pass an order in the following words (viz.):

At a Court at St. James' the 24th day of July, 1767.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Shelburn.
Lord Chancellor.	Viscount Falmouth.
Duke of Queensborough.	Viscount Barrington.
Duke of Ancaster.	Viscount Clark.
Lord Chamberlain.	Bishop of London.
Earl of Litchfield.	Mr. Sec'y Conway.
Earl of Bristol.	Thom's Stanley, Esq.

His Majesty taking the said Report into consideration was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council to approve thereof, and doth hereby strictly charge, require and command, that the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Province of New York for the time being, do not

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upon pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure presume to make any grant whatsoever of any part of the Land described in the said Report until his Majesty's further pleasure shall be known concerning the same.

WILLIAM SHARPE.

A true copy, Attest, G'w BANYAR, *Dep'ty Sec'ry.*

The many intervening and unhappy disputes which since have happened between those Land Traders of New York and your Petitioners would take up too much time under the present situation of Public Affairs to recite, as Capt. Heman Allen and Doct'r Jonas Fay, who we have appointed to present this to your honors, will be furnished therewith should they find your honors' admittance, and such particulars be thought necessary. Let it suffice here only to mention that the oppressions from these overgrown land Traders were so grievous that your Petitioners were again induced, at a great expense, to petition his Majesty; in consequence of which a Committee was appointed and made a report in favor of your Petitioners, which is too prolix to be inserted here.

We are called on this moment by the Committee of Safety for the County of Albany to suppress a dangerous insurrection in Tryon County. Upwards of ninety soldiers were on their march within twelve hours after receiving the news, all inhabitants of one town inhabited by your petitioners, and all furnished with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, provisions, &c. Again we are alarmed by express from General Wooster commanding of Montreal, with the disagreeable news of the unfortunate attack on Quebec, (unfortunate indeed to lose so brave a Commander,) requiring our immediate assistance by Troops; in consequence of which a considerable number immediately marched for Quebec, and more are daily following their example. Yet while we your Petitioners are thus earnestly engaged, we beg leave to say that we are entirely willing to do all in our Power in the General Cause, under the Continental Congress, and have been ever since the taking of Ticonderoga, &c., in which your petitioners were principally active, under the command of Col. Ethan Allen, but are not willing to put ourselves under the honorable provincial Congress of New York in such manner as might in future be detrimental to our private property; as the oath to be administered to those, who are, or shall be entrusted with commissions from said Congress, and the Association, agreed upon by the same authority, together with some particular restrictions, and orders for regulating the Militia of said province if conformed to by the inhabitants of the said N. Hampshire Grants, will (we apprehend) be detrimental to your petitioners, in the determination of the dispute now subsisting between your said Petitioners and certain claimants under said province of New York. And that

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your Petitioners' ardent desires of exerting themselves, in the present struggle for freedom, may not be restrained, and that we might engage in the Glorious Cause, without fear of giving our opponents any advantage in the said Land dispute, which we would wish to have lie Dormant, until a general restoration of Tranquility shall allow us the opportunity for an equitable decision of the same.

Another reason that much hinders us from joining New York hand in hand in the General Cause, is, they will not own us in our property, but on the contrary the Judges of their Supreme Court have expressly declared the Charters, Conveyances, &c., of your Petioners' Lands to be null and void.

Therefore we your honors' humble Petitioners most earnestly pray your Honors to take our cause into your wise consideration, and order that for the future your petitioners shall do Duty in the Continental service (if required) as inhabitants of said New Hampshire Grants, and not as inhabitants of the province of New York, or subject to the Limitations, restrictions or regulations of the Militia of said province, and that commissions, as your honors shall judge meet, be granted accordingly, and as in Duty bound,

Your honors' Petitioners shall ever pray.

At a meeting of the representatives of the different Towns on the N. Hampshire Grants legally warned and convened at the house of Mr. Cephas Kent's, innholder in Dorset, on the 16th day of January. A.D. 1776;

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WOODWARD, *Chairman.*

Doct'r JONAS FAY, *Clerk.*

. . . . . .

Proceeded to the consideration of the following Association. (viz.):

This Convention being fully sensible that it is the Will and Pleasure of the honorable the Continental Congress, that every honest Friend, to the Liberties of America, in the several United States thereof should subscribe an Association, binding themselves as Members of some Body or Community to stand in the defence of those Liberties; and Whereas it has been the usual custom for individuals to associate with the Colony or State which they are reputed to be members of; yet nevertheless the long and spirited Conflict, which has for many years subsisted between the Colony or State of New York, and the inhabitants of that District of Land, Commonly Called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, relative to the title of the Land on said District, renders it inconvenient in many respects to associate with that Province or State, which has hitherto been the sole reason of our not subscribing an Association before this.

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The better therefore to convince the Publick of our readiness to join in the common Defence of the aforesaid Liberties. We do Publish and Subscribe the following Association, (viz.:)

We, the Subscribers, inhabitants of that District of Land, commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, do voluntarily and Solemnly Engage under all the ties held sacred amongst Mankind, at the Risque of our Lives and fortunes, to Defend, by arms, the United American States against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies, until the present unhappy Controversy between the two Countries shall be settled.

SIGNERS' NAMES—VIZ.

Joseph Bowker,	William Gage,	Daniel Culver,
Thomas Chittenden,	Reuben Harmon,	John Burnam,
Simeon Hathaway,	John Manley,	John Strong,
Jeremiah Clark,	Seth Warner,	Lemuel Bradley,
Joseph Bradley,	William Marsh,	John Gage,
Abraham Jackson,	Gideon Ormsby,	John Mott,
Samuel Wright,	Stephen Royce,	Jonathan Rowlee,
Samuel Benton,	Amos Curtis,	Jona. Fassett,
Jesse Belknap,	Ira Allen,	Aaron Parsons,
Abraham Underhill,	Nehemiah How,	Matthew Lyon,
William Ward,	Asa Johnson,	William Fitch,
James Bentle,	Brown Chamberlain,	Ogden Mallery,
Thomas Morgan,	Ephraim Buell,	Jonas Fay,
Heman Allen,	Ebenezer Allen,	Martin Powell,
John Burnam, Jr.	Benjamin Hicock,	Roger Rose,
Micah Veal,	Isaac Lawrence,	Samuel Fletcher,
		Josiah Fish.

The above are the names of the Delegates. Thomas Braten, of Clarendon, the only Dissentient.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several inhabitants on the New Hampshire Grants (who are friends to the liberties of the United States of America) that that they subscribe the Association agreed on, and signed by the several Members of this Convention, and return the same to the Clerk thereof as soon as may be.

Resolved, Unanimously, That any person or persons inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants that shall in future subscribe and return an Association to any the Committee or Committees of Safety for either of the Counties in the province of N. York, or to the provincial Congress thereof, otherwise than the Association contained in these Records and subscribed by the several Delegates of this Convention, shall be deemed enemies to the Common Cause of the N. Hampshire Grants.

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Resolved, That nine persons be chosen as a Committee of Appeals, who are to hear and determine such matters as may be properly exhibited to them (in writing) by any of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants relative to the cause of American Liberty, by way of proper appeal from the judgment of either of the Committees of Safety on said Grants, any five of which Committee to be a Quorum.

Resolved, That Doctor Jonas Fay, Col. Timothy Brownson, Col. William Marsh, Capt. Joseph Bowker, Capt. Joseph Woodward, Capt. Micah Veal, Col. Thomas Chittenden, Major Stephen Royce, and Capt. Abraham Underhill, be and are hereby unanimously appointed a Committee for the above purpose.

Lastly Resolved, To adjourn this Convention, and to meet at this place on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, at eight o'clock in the Morning.

JOSEPH BOWKER, *Chairman.*

Attest, JONAS FAY, *Clerk.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

CEPHAS KENT'S, Dorset, 25th Sept. 1776.

At a General Convention of the several delegates from the towns on the west side the range of Green Mountains, the 24th day of July last, consisting of fifty-one Members, representing thirty-five towns, and held this day by adjournment, by the representatives on the West and East side the said range of Green Mountains; the following members being present at the opening of the meeting, viz.:

Capt. JOSEPH BOWKER, in the Chair.

Doct. JONAS FAY, Clerk.

[WEST SIDE.]

Towns.	*Delegates.*
Pownal	Capt. Sam'l Wright. Doct. Obadiah Dunham.
Bennington	Mr. Simeon Hathaway, Doct. Jonas Fay, Capt. John Burnham, Nathan Clark, Esq., Maj. Sam'l Safford, Col. Moses Robinson.
Shaftsbury	Maj. Jeremiah Clark, Mr. John Burnham.
Sunderland	Lieut. Joseph Bradley, Col. Timothy Brownson.
Manchester	Lieut. Martin Powell, Lieut. Gid. Ormsby, Col. Wm. Marsh.

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Dorset	Mr. John Manley, Mr. Ab'r Underhill.
Rupert	Mr. Ruben Harmon, Mr. Amos Curtis.
Pawlet	Capt. Wm. Fitch, Major Roger Rose.
Bridport	Mr. Samuel Benton.
Addison	David Vallance.
Stamford	Thomas Morgan.
Williston	Col Thomas Chittenden.
Colchester	Lieut. Ira Allen.
Middlebury	Mr. Gamaliel Painter.
Burlington	Mr. Lemuel Bradley.
Neshobe	Capt. Timothy Barker, Mr. Thomas Tuttle.
Rutland	Capt. Joseph Bowker, Col. James Mead.
Wallingford	Mr. Abraham Ives.
Tinmouth	Capt. Ebenezer Allen, Major Thomas Rice.
Danby	Capt. Micah Veal, Mr. William Gage.
Panton	John Gale.
Bromley	Capt. Wm. Utly.

Col. Seth Warner and Capt. Heman Allen present.

Wells	Ogden Mallery, Zaccheus Mallery.
Poultney	Mr. Nehemiah How, Mr. Wm. Ward.
Castleton	Capt. Joseph Woodward.

MEMBERS FROM EAST SIDE OF GREEN MOUNTAINS.

Marlboro	Capt. Francis Whittemore.
Guilford	Col. Benjamin Carpenter, Major John Shepherdson.
Windsor	Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington.
Kent	Edward Aiken, Col. James Rogers.
Rockingham	Doct. Ruben Jones.
Dummerston	Mr. Joseph Hildreth, Lieut. Leonard Spalding.
Westminster	Mr. Joshua Webb, Nathan'l Robinson, Esq.
Halifax	Col. Benjamin Carpenter.
Wilmington, or Draper	By a letter from said town.
Cumberland	By a letter.

The foregoing members being organized, proceeded to business.

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1st. *Voted*, That the records and proceedings of this Convention held at this place, from the 16th of January, 1776, to this time, be read to give light to those Gentlemen Delegates from the East side of the Green Mountains in particular and the whole in general.

. . . . . .

12th. *Voted*, That a Covenant or Compact be made and subscribed by the Members of this Convention for themselves and Constituents for the security of their Common Liberties and Properties in conjunction with the Free and Independent States of America.

13th. *Voted*, That Doct. Jonas Fay, Col. Moses Robinson, Col. Wm. Marsh, Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington, Doct. Ruben Jones, Col. Thomas Chittenden, and Doct. Obadiah Dunham, be and are a Committee to form the said Covenant or Compact and report to the Convention as soon as may be.

14th. *Voted*, To adjourn this meeting until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FRIDAY, 27th September, 1776.

Opened the meeting at time and place.

15th—THE COVENANT OR COMPACT.

At a General Convention consisting of fifty-six Delegates on the New Hampshire Grants, on the east and west side of the range of Green Mountains, representing thirty-six towns on said Grants, held at Dorset the 25th day of September, 1776, by adjournment.

Whereas, this Convention have for a series of years had under their particular consideration the disingenuous conduct of the former Colony (now the State of) New York toward the inhabitants of that District of Land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, and the several illegal, unjustifiable and unreasonable measures they have taken to deprive, by fraud, violence and oppression, those inhabitants of their property, and in particular their Landed interest; and as this Convention has reason to expect a continuance of the same kind of disingenuity, unless some measures effectually be taken to form the s'd District into a separate and distinct one from New York; and whereas it at preeent appears to this Convention that, for the foregoing reasons, together with the distance of road which lies between this District and New York, that it will be very inconvenient for those inhabitants to associate or connect with them, for the time being, directly or indirectly;

Therefore, this Convention being fully convinced that it is necessary that every individual in the United States of America should exert themselves to their utmost abilities in the defence of the liberties thereof, and that this Convention

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may the better satisfy the Public of their punctual attachment to the s'd common cause, at present as well as heretofore, we do make and subscribe the following covenant, viz.:

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of that district of Lands commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, being legally delegated and authorized to transact the public and political affairs of the aforesaid District of Lands, for ourselves and Constituents, do solemnly covenant and engage that, for the time being, we will strictly and religiously adhere to the several resolves of this or a future Convention Constituted on s'd district by the free voice of the Friends to American Liberties, that shall not be repugnant to the resolves of the honorable Continental Congress relative to the General Cause of America.

. . . . . .

47th. *Voted*, to adjourn this Convention to Wednesday, the 30th Oc'r next, to be held at the Court house in Westminster, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH BOWKER, *Chairman.*

Attest. JONAS FAY, *Clerk.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS,

Westminster Court House, October 30th. 1776.

Convention opened according to adjournment.

PRESENT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

Bennington.....	Nathan Clark, Esq.
Manchester.....	C lo. Wm. Marsh.
Pawlet...	Capt. Wm. Fitch.
Rutland.....	Capt. Joseph Bowker.
Colchester.....	Capt. Ira Allen.
Marlboro.....	Capt. Francis Whitmore.
Windsor.....	Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington.
Kent.....	Mr. Edward Aiken.
Rockingham....	Doctr. Reuben Jones.
Dummerston ...	Lieut. Leonard Spalding, Mr. Joseph Hildreth.
Westminster ..	Mr. Joshua Webb, Nathan'l Robinson, Esq.
Bromley	Capt. Wm. Utley.
Townshend.....	Capt. Sam'l Fletcher.
Putney.....	Dennis Lockland.
Chester.....	Col. Thomas Chandler.

1st. *Voted*, Capt. Ira Allen, Clerk.

. . . . . .

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15th. *Voted*, To adjourn this Convention to the third Wednesday of January next, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, to be held at this place.

JOSEPH BOWKER, *Chairman.*

Attest, IRA ALLEN, *Clerk.*
A true copy from the original.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

Westminster Court House, January 15th, 1777.

Convention opened according to adjournment. Present the following members:

Capt. JOSEPH BOWKER, in the Chair.

1st. *Voted*, Doct. REUBEN JONES, *Clerk P. Tempore.*

Bennington.....	Nathan Clark, Esq. Capt. John Burnham, Mr. Nathan Clark, Jr.,
Manchester.....	Lieut. Martin Powell.
Castleton.....	Capt. John Hall.
Williston.....	Col. Thomas Chittenden.
Colchester.... .	Capt. Ira Allen.
Rutland.....	Capt. Joseph Bowker, Capt. Heman Allen.
Dummerston ...	Lt. Leonard Spaulding.
Putney.....	Lt. Dennis Lockland.
Westminster....	Nathan'l Robinson, Esq., Mr. Joshua Webb.
Townshend.....	Capt. Sam'l Fletcher.
Chester.....	Col. Thomas Chandler.
Rockingham....	Dr. Reuben Jones, Lieut. Moses Wright.
Windsor.....	Mr. Eben Hoisington.
Hartford	Mr. Stephen Tilden.
Woodstock.....	Mr. Benjamin Emmons.
Norwich.....	Maj. Thomas Moredock. Mr. Jacob Burton.
Pomfret.....	By a letter from said town voting for a new State.
Barnard.....	By ditto and ditto.
Royalton.....	By ditto and ditto.

2d. *Voted*, To adjourn this Convention to eight o'clock to-morrow morning at this place.

THURSDAY, eight o'clock.

Convention opened according to adjournment.

Major Josiah Williams and Lieutenant Nathaniel Seeley from Pownal took their seats.

3d. *Voted*, That Dr. Reuben Jones be an assistant clerk to Capt. Ira Allen, he at this time being present.

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4th. *Voted*. That Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington and Major Thomas Moredock be a committee to examine into the numbers that have voted for the district of the New Hampshire Grants to be a separate state from New York, and how many are known to be against it, and make report to this Convention as soon as may be.

REPORT OF SAID COMMITTEE.

"We find by examination that more than three-fourths of the people in Cumberland and Gloucester counties, that have acted, are for a new State; the rest we view as neuters.

By order of the Convention.

EBENEZER HOISINGTON, *Chairman*."

5th. *Voted*, to adjourn this Convention one hour, at this place.

Convention opened at time and place.

6th. *Voted*, *N. C. D.*, that the district of land commonly called and known by the name of New Hampshire Grants, be a new and separate state; and for the future conduct themselves as such.

7th. *Voted*, That Nathan Clark, Esq., Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington, Capt. John Burnham, Mr. Jacob Burton, and Col. Thomas Chittenden, be a committee to prepare a draught for a declaration, for a new and separate state; and report to this convention as soon as may be.

8th. *Voted*, That Capt. Ira Allen. Col. Thomas Chandler, Doctor Reuben Jones, Mr. Stephen Tilden, and Mr. Nathan Clark, jun., be a committee to draw a plan for further proceedings; and report to this convention as soon as may be.

9th. *Voted*, to adjourn this meeting to eight o'clock tomorrow morning at this place.

Friday morning, convention opened according to adjournment. The committee appointed to bring in a draught of a declaration, setting forth the right of the inhabitants of that district of land, commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, have to form themselves into a state or independent government, do make the following report to the honorable convention convened at Westminster, January 15th, A. D.. 1777, viz.:

To the hon'ble convention of representatives from the several towns on the west and east side of the range of Green Mountains, within the New Hampshire Grants, in convention assembled:

Your committee, to whom was referred the form of a declaration setting forth the right of the inhabitants of said New Hampshire Grants have, to form themselves into a separate and independent state, or government, beg leave to report, viz.:

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Right 1. That whenever protection is withheld, no allegiance is due, or can of right be demanded.

2d. That whenever the lives and properties of a part of a community have been manifestly aimed at by either the legislative or executive authority of such community, necessity requires a separation. Your committee are of opinion that the foregoing has, for many years past, been the conduct of the monopolizing land traders of the colony of New York; and that they have been not only countenanced, but encouraged, by both the legislative and executive authorities of the said State or colony. Many overt acts in evidence of this truth, are so fresh in the minds of the members, that it would be needless to name them.

And whereas, the Congress of the several States, did, in said Congress on the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1776, in a similar case, pass the following resolution, viz. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government, sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs, has been, heretofore, established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general."—Your committee, having duly deliberated on the continued conduct of the authority of New York, before recited, and on the equitableness on which the aforesaid resolution of Congress was founded, and considering that a just right exists in this people to adopt measures for their own security, not only to enable them to secure their rights against the usurpations of Great Britain, but also against that of New York, and the several other governments claiming jurisdiction in this territory, do offer the following declaration, viz.:

This convention, whose members are duly chosen by the free voice of their constituents in the several towns, on the New Hampshire Grants, in public meeting assembled in our own names, and in behalf of our constituents, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare, that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a separate, free and independent jurisdiction, or state, by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known, and distinguished, by the name of New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont: And that the inhabitants that at present are, or that may hereafter become resident, either by procreation or emigration, within said territory, shall be entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements, as are allowed; and on such condition, and in the same manner, as the present inhabitants, in future, shall or may enjoy; which are, and forever shall be considered to be, such privileges and immunities to be free citizens and denizens, as are, or at any time

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hereafter, may be allowed, to any such inhabitants, of any of the free and independent states of America: And that such privileges and immunities shall be regulated in a bill of rights, and by a form of government, to be established at the next adjourned session of this convention."

10th. *Voted, N. C. D.*, to accept the above declaration.

To the honorable the chairman and gentlemen of the convention, your committee appointed to take into consideration what is further necessary to be transacted at the present convention, beg leave to report, viz.

That proper information be given to the honorable Continental Congress of the United States of America, of the reasons why the New Hampshire Grants have been declared a free state, and pray the said Congress to grant said state a representation in Congress; and that agents be appointed to transfer the same to the said Congress, or the committee be filled up that are already appointed; and that a committee be appointed to draw the draught: That a committee of war be appointed on the east side of the mountains, to be in conjunction with the committee of war on the west side of the mountains, to act on all proper occasions: That some suitable measures be taken to govern our internal policy for the time being, until more suitable measures can be taken; that some suitable way be taken to raise a sum of money to defray the expenses of the agents that are to go to Congress; and for printing the proceedings of the Convention, which, we are of opinion, ought to be printed. All which is humbly submitted to the convention, by your committee.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS CHANDLER, *Chairman.*

11th. *Voted, N. C. D.*, to accept the above report.

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22d. *Voted*, To adjourn this Convention to the first Wednesday of June next, to be held at the Meeting-House in Windsor, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of Convention.

JOSEPH BOWKER, *Chairman.*

Attest, IRA ALLEN, *Clerk.*

A true copy from the original.

THE WINDSOR CONVENTION OF JUNE 4, 1777.

Of this Convention no full journal has been found, though the record of a portion of its proceedings has been preserved. It was held by adjournment from the convention of the preceding 15th of January. Only the following accounts of its proceedings (numbered one to five) have been obtained.

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II. NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS (*alias*) NEW CONNECTICUT; } WINDSOR, June 4th, 1777.

Convention opened according to adjournment.

PRESENT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

Capt. JOSEPH BOWKER in the Chair.

1st. *Voted*, Lieutenant Martin Powell, Assistant Clerk.

Bennington	Nathan Clark, Esq., Mr. Simeon Hathaway, Capt. John Burnham, Doct. Jonas Fay.
Shaftsbury	Major Jeremiah Clark, Mr. Gideon Olin.
Arlington	Capt. Ebenezer Willoughby, Mr. Abel Benedict.
Sunderland	Lieut. Joseph Bradley, Mr. Eli Bronson.
Manchester	Mr. Thomas Bull, Lieut. Martin Powell.
Dorset	Mr. Cephas Kent.
Rupert	Dr. Gaius Smith, Mr. Moses Robinson.
Pawlet	Capt. William Fitch, Capt. Jonathan Willard.
Wells	Mr. Caleb Smith.
Poultney	Capt. Zebediah Dewey.
Castleton	By a letter from s'd Town asquiescing in forming a New State.
Hubbardton	Mr. Jesse Churchill.
Danby	Capt. William Gage.
Tinmouth	Capt. Ebenezer Allen.
Clarendon	Benja. Spencer, Major; Whitefield Foot, Major; Joseph Smith, Minor; Stephen Place, Minor
Rutland	Lt. John Southerland, Capt. Joseph Bowker.
Pomfret	Capt. Jon'th Fassett.
Neshobee	Capt. Josiah Powers.
Whiting	Capt. Jeremiah Powers.
Cornwall	Mr. Gamaliel Painter.
Colchester	Captain Ira Allen, Capt. Heman Allen.
Williston	Col. Thomas Chittenden.
Wilmington	Mr. William Mellen.
Halifax	Doct'r Wm. Hill.
Guilford	Col. Benja. Carpenter, Capt. John Barney.

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Brattleborough.	Lt. Israel Smith.
Townshend	Mr. John Dyer.
Dummerston ...	Lt. Leonard Spaulding.
Putney.....	Mr. Dennis Lockland.
Westminster....	Nath'l Robinson, Esq.
Rockingham....	Doct. Reuben Jones.
Chester.....	Lt. Jabez Sargent.
Windsor.....	Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington.
Hertford.....	Maj'r Joel Matthews, Mr. Wm. Gallup.
Woodstock.....	Mr. Benja. Emmonds.
Hartford.....	Col. Joseph Marsh, Mr. Stephen Tilden.
Pomfret.....	John Throop, John Winchester Dana, Esq.
Barnard.....	Mr. Asa Whitcomb, Mr. Asa Chandler.
Norwich.....	Col. Peter Alcott, Maj. Thomas Moredock, Mr. Jacob Burton.
Sharon	Joel Marsh, Esq., Mr. Daniel Gilbert.
Kent.....	Mr. Edward Aiken.
Cavendish.....	Capt. Joseph Coffein.
Bromley.....	Capt. William Utley.
Thetford..... .	Lt. Abner Chamberlain.
Stratford.....	Mr. Frederick Smith.
Fairlee	Mr. Amos Woodworth.
Moortown	Doct. Bildad Andross, Mr. Benja. Baldwin.
Corinth.	By a letter acquiescing in a State.
Newbury.....	Mr. John G. D. Bailey, Capt. Robert Johnson.
Reading.....	Mr. Andrew Spear.

III. FURTHER PROCEEDINGS—NAME "VERMONT."

The following account of the further proceedings of this convention of June 4, 1777, is found in the *Connecticut Courant* of June 30, 1777.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In General Convention, Windsor, June 4, 1777.

Whereas, This convention did at their session in Westminster, the 15th day of January last, among other things, declare the district of land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, to be "a free and independent state capable of regulating their own internal police in all and every respect whatsoever, and that it should thereafter be known by the name of NEW CONNECTICUT:"

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And whereas, By mere accident, or through mistake, the said declaration alone was published in the *Connecticut Courant*, No. 634, dated March 17th, 1777, without assigning the reasons which impelled the inhabitants to such separation:

And whereas, this convention have been informed that a district of land lying on the Susquehanna river, has been heretofore and is now known by the name of New Connecticut, which was unknown to them until some time since the declaration at Westminster aforesaid; and as it would be inconvenient in many respects for two separate districts on this continent to bear the same name:

Resolved, Therefore, unanimously, that the said district described in the preamble to the declaration at Westminster aforesaid, shall now hereafter be called and known by the name of VERMONT.

And whereas, The whole body of members which compose this convention, consisting of the following persons, viz.:

Capt. Joseph Bowker, *Pres.*
Mr. Simeon Hathaway,
Dr. Jonas Fay, *Secretary.*
Mr. Gideon Olin,
Mr. Abel Benedict,
Mr. Eli Brownson,
Mr. Thomas Bull,
Mr. Moses Robinson, 2d,
Captain William Fitch,
Mr. Caleb Smith,
Mr. Jesse Churchill,
Capt. Ebenezer Allen,
Mr. Whitefield Foot,
Mr. Stephen Place,
Capt. Jonathan Fassett,
Mr. Gamaliel Painter,
Capt. Ira Allen,
Mr. William Mellen,
Col. Benjamin Carpenter,
Mr. Israel Smith,
Mr. Dennis Lockland,
Mr. Joshua Webb,
Mr. Jabez Sargeant,
Capt. William Utley,
Capt. William Curtis,
Capt. William Gallop,
Mr. Stephen Tilden,
Mr. John Throop,
Mr. Asa Whitcomb,
Col. Peter Olcott,
Mr. Jacob Burton,
Mr. Daniel Gilbert,
Mr. Frederick Smith,
Dr. Bildad Andrus,
Mr. John G. D. Bailey,
Mr. Amaziah Woodworth,
Nathan Clark, Esq.,
Mr. John Burnham, Jun.,
Major Jeremiah Clark,
Capt. Ebenezer Willoughby,
Mr. Joseph Bradley,
Mr. Martin Powell,
Mr. Cephas Kent,
Dr. Gaius Smith,
Capt. Jonathan Willard,
Capt. Zebediah Dewey,
Capt. William Gage,
Benjamin Spencer, Esq.,
Mr. Joseph Smith,
Mr. John Sutherland,
Capt. Josiah Powers,
Capt. Heman Allen,
Col. Thomas Chittenden,
Dr. William Hill,
Capt. John Barney,
Mr. John Dyer,
Nathaniel Robinson, Esq.,
Dr. Reuben Jones,
Capt. John Coffein,
Mr. Ebenezer Hoisington,
Major Joel Matthews,
Mr. Benjamin Emmons,

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Col. Joseph Marsh,	Mr. Abner Chamberlin,
John W. Dana, Esq.,	Mr. Amos Woodworth,
Mr. Asa Chandler,	Mr. Benjamin Baldwin,
Major Thomas Moredock,	Capt. Robert Johnson,
Joel Marsh, Esq.,	Capt. Jeremiah Powers,

amounting to seventy-two in number, being all convened at the town house in Windsor aforesaid, and the motion being made and seconded whether the house would proceed to business on the former declaration, made at Westminster in January aforesaid, with this alteration only, "that instead of NEW CONNECTICUT, the said district should ever be known by the name of VERMONT;" That then the names of the representatives being distinctly and severally called by the Secretary seventy-one of them did answer in the words following, viz.: "PROCEED TO FORM:" at which time and place the said seventy-one members did renew their pledges to each other by all the ties held sacred among men, and resolve and declare that they were at all times ready, in conjunction with their brethren in the United States, to contribute their full proportion towards maintaining the present just war against the fleets and armies of Great Britain."

IV. *Whereas*, this convention did at its sitting at Westminster on the 15th day of January last, make and publish a declaration that they would at all times hereafter consider themselves as a free and independent state, capable of regulating their own internal police in all and every respect whatever:

And whereas no government sufficient to the exigencies of our affairs has been hitherto established; Therefore it becomes absolutely necessary for the safety, well being and happiness of the inhabitants of this state to form such a government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people of this state, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general; and whereas the Honorable Continental Congress did, on the 15th day of May, A.D. 1776, make and publish the within recommendation for the express purpose of taking up government:

Resolved, Therefore, that copies of the said recommendation be distributed to the inhabitants of each town within this state; and that it be and is hereby recommended to the freeholders and inhabitants of each town in this state to meet at some convenient place in each town on the 23d day of this instant June, and choose delegates to attend a general convention at the meeting-house in Windsor, within the said state, on the second day of July next, to choose delegates to attend the general Congress, a Committee of Safety, and to form a Constitution for said state. By order of Convention,

Pr. copy. JOSEPH BOWKER, *President.*

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V. PROCLAMATION FOR A FAST.

Since God has been pleased in his wisdom to visit the inhabitants of this land with his best just judgments by suffering our unnatural enemies to wage war against us, the pestilence to prevail, and the many other calamities with which we are now threatened as a just reward for the many prevailing sins committed against the Divine Law, we have sufficient reason to believe calls aloud on his people for solemn Fasting and Prayer. We have, therefore, thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint Wednesday the 18th day of June instant to be observed as a day of public fasting and prayer throughout this state, and do earnestly recommend to the good people thereof to observe the same as such, that we may humble our hearts before God and implore Him to avert the impending judgments, remove the sword of our unnatural enemies from us, sanctify the awful frowns of Divine Providence, grant His blessings on our councils and arms, and direct our generals, guard this state from the invasion of the savages, direct in our election of members for establishing government, bless the labors of our hands, grant suitable seasons for the year for seed time and harvest, and crown the year with His goodness, revive religion and virtue, Bless the ministers of the gospel and water his churches with heavenly grace. And it is hereby recommended to all the good people of this state to abstain from secular labor and recreation on that day.

Given at Windsor in the state of Vermont in General Convention, the 7th day of June Anno 1777.

By order, JOSEPH BOWKER, *President.*

JONAS FAY, *Secretary.*

CONVENTION AT WINDSOR, JULY 2-8 AND DEC. 24, 1777.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF REV. PLINY H. WHITE, DELIVERED AT WINDSOR, JULY, 1863.

"In compliance with the resolution, delegates met in convention at Windsor, on the 2d day of July, 1777. The journal of that convention was never printed, and the original document has long since fallen a prey to the mice, the paper makers, or some other animals whose special function it is to destroy the sources of history. Not even a full list of the members is extant. Deming, who used much "exertion and expense" to procure a list for his '*Catalogue of Vermont Officers*,' was able to obtain the names of only sixteen. My researches have added only eight to the number, making twenty-four in all. The list, as it now stands, is as follows:

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Barnet	Alexander Harvey.
Bennington	Jonas Fay, Joseph Safford.
Bradford	Benja. Baldwin, Bildad Andrus.
Chester	Thos. Chandler, Jabez Sargent.
Danby	Thos. Chittenden, William Gage.
Guilford	Benjamin Carpenter.
Hartford	Joseph Marsh.
Marlboro	Francis Whitmore.
Newbury	Jacob Bayley, Reuben Foster.
Pomfret	John Troop.
Poultney	Wm. Ward. Nehemiah House.
Rockingham	Joshua Webb, Reuben Jones.
Rutland	Joseph Bowker.
Sunderland	Timothy Brownson.
Tinmouth	Eb'r Allen, Charles Brewster.
Pownal	Joseph Williams.*

Full half of these had been members of the Convention which adopted the declaration of independence, and there is good reason to believe that a majority of the members of the two conventions were the same persons,

The convention was organized by choosing Joseph Bowker, President; Joseph Marsh, Vice President; and Jonas Fay, Secretary. It was almost a matter of course that these would be the officers. They appear to have had a special, and frequently recognized, fitness for their several places; and "Capt. Joseph Bowker in the Chair, Dr. Jonas Fay, Clerk," is the stereotyped formula at the commencement of most of the records of conventions in those troublous times.

Before proceeding to business, the convention listened to a sermon by the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret.

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*The following additional members are in the printed records of the *Governor and Council*, Vol. 1; *Hartland*, Joel Matthews; *Woodstock*, Benjamin Emmons; *Hartford*, Stephen Tilden; *Pomfret*, John W. Dana; *Norwich*, Peter Olcott and James Burton; *Sharon*, Joel Marsh and Daniel Gilbert; *Hartland*, William Gallup; *Danby*, Thos. Rowley; *Bennington*, John Burnham; *Colchester*, Ira Allen and Heman Allen.

PROBABLY MEMBERS.—*Bennington*, Nathan Clark; *Clarendon*, Benjamin Spencer; *Shaftsbury*, Jeremiah Clark; *Townshend*, Samuel Fletcher; *Wilmington*, William Williams; *Dummerston*, Leonard Spaulding; *Westminster*, Nathaniel Robinson; *Windsor*, Ebenezer Hoisington; *Cavendish*, John Coffein.

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After the sermon the convention proceeded to the specific business for which it was elected, digressing however from that to consider any other matter relating to the interests of the new state which sesmed to require attention. In fact this convention, as well as several others which met during the dark days of our forefathers, appeared to have acted as a general council of safety, advising, if not directing, in regard to all movements, military as well as political, which affected the general welfare. In this the people acquiesced, having impliedly charged their representatives, as the Roman people charged their dictators in times of great danger, to "take care that the republic should receive no detriment." Nor was the convention composed of men who were unworthy to exercise such dictatorial powers. They were, in truth, the men "most noted for wisdom and virtue" in all the state, devotedly attached to its interests, with wisdom adequate to any emergency that was likely to arise, and with courage to execute any plan which they might decide to be judicious."

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PREAMBLE*

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF VERMONT AS ESTABLISHED BY CONVENTION IN 1777.

WHEREAS, all Government ought to be instituted and supported, for the Security and Protection of the Community as such, and to enable the Individuals who compose it, to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which the Author of Existence has bestowed upon man; and whenever those great ends of Government are not obtained, the People have a right, by common consent, to change it, and take such measures; as to them may appear necessary, to promote their Safety and Happiness.

And Whereas the Inhabitants of this State have (in consideration of Protection only) heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and the said King has not only withdrawn that Protection, but commenced, and still continues to carry on, with unabated Vengeance, a most cruel and unjust War against them; employing therein, not only the Troops of Great Britain, but foreign Mercenaries, Savages and Slaves, for the avowed purpose of reducing them to a total and abject Submission to the despotic domination of the British Parliament, with many other Acts of Tyranny, (more fully set forth in the Declaration of Congress) whereby all Allegiance and Fealty to the said King and his Successors, are dissolved and at an End; and all power and authority derived from him, ceased in the American Colonies.

And Whereas the Territory which now comprehends the State of Vermont, did antecedently of right belong to the Government of New Hampshire; and the former Governor thereof, viz: his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esqr. granted many Charters of Lands and Corporations, within this State, to the present Inhabitants

*This Preamble was Expunged by the Convention of 1793. See note to the Constitution.

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and others. And Whereas the late Lieutenant Governor Colden, of New York, with others, did, in violation of the tenth Command, covet those very lands; and by a false representation made to the Court of Great Britain, (in the year 1764, that for the convenience of trade, and administration of Justice, the Inhabitants were desirous of being annexed to that Government) obtained Jurisdiction of those very identical lands exparte, which, ever was, and is disagreeable to the Inhabitants. And Whereas the Legislature of New York, ever have and still continue to disown the Good People of this State, in their landed property, which will appear in the Complaints hereafter inserted, and in the 36th Section of their present Constitution, in which is established the Grants of Land made by that Government.

They have refused to make re-grants of our lands to the original Proprietors and Occupants, unless at the exorbitant rate of 2300 Dollars fees for each township; and did enhance the Quit-rent three fold, and demanded an immediate delivery of the title derived before from New-Hampshire.

The Judges of their supreme Court have made a solemn declaration, that the Charters, Conveyances, &c. of the Lands included in the before described Premises, were utterly null and void, on which said Title was founded. In consequence of which declaration, Writs of Possession have been by them issued, and the Sheriff of the County of Albany sent at the head of six or seven hundred men, to enforce the Execution thereof.

They have passed an Act, annexing a Penalty thereto, of thirty Pounds fine, and six Months Imprisonment, on any person who should refuse assisting the Sheriff, after being requested, for the Purpose of executing Writts of Possession.

The Governors, Dunmore, Tyron, and Colden, have made re-grants of several tracts of land included in the Premises, to certain favorite Land-Jobbers in the Government of New York, in direct violation of his Britannic Majesty's express Prohibition, in the year 1767.

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They have issued Proclamations, wherein they have offered large Sums of money for the purpose of apprehending those very persons who have dared boldly, and publicly to appear in defence of their just rights.

The did pass twelve Acts of Outlawry on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1774, impowering the respective Judges of their supreme Court, to award Execution of Death against those Inhabitants in said District, that they should judge to be Offenders without Trial.

They have and still continue an unjust claim to those Lands, which greatly retards Emigration into, and the Settlement of, this State.

They have hired foreign troops, Emigrants from Scotland, at two different times, and armed them to drive us out of Possession.

They have sent the Savages on our Frontiers, to distress us.

They have proceeded to erect the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, and established Courts of Justice there, after they were discountenanced by the Authority of Great Britain.

The free Convention of the State of New York, at Harlaem, in the year 1776, unanimously voted "that all quit rents, formerly due to the King of Great Britain, are now due and owing to this Convention, or such future Government as shall hereafter be established in this State."

In the several Stages of the aforesaid Oppressions, we have petitioned his Britannic Majesty in the most humble manner for redress, and have at very great expense, received several reports in our favor; and, in other instances, wherein we have petitioned the late legislative Authority of New York, those Petitions have been treated with neglect.

And Whereas the local Situation of this State, from New York, at the extream part, is upward of four hundred and fifty miles from the Seat of that Government, renders it extreme difficult to continue under the Jurisdiction of said State.

Therefore it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of this State, that it

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should be henceforth a free and independent State, and that a just, permanent and proper form of Government, should exist in it, derived from, and founded on the Authority of, the people only, agreeable to the Direction of the honorable American Congress.

We the Representatives of the Freemen of Vermont, in General Convention met, for the express purpose of forming such a Government; confessing the Goodness of the great Governor of the universe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happiness Mankind may attain by perfecting the Arts of Government) in permitting the People of this State, by common Consent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themselves such just rules as they shall think best for governing their future Society; And being fully convinced that it is our indispensable duty, to establish such original Principles of Government as will best promote the General Happiness of the People of this State, and their Posterity, and provide for future Improvements, without Partiality for, or Prejudice against, any particular Class, Sect, or Denomination of Men whatever; Do, by virtue of Authority vested in us, by our Constituents, ordain, declare and establish the following declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government, to be the CONSTITUTION of this COMMONWEALTH, and to remain in force therein forever, unaltered, except in such Articles, as shall, hereafter on Experience be found to require improvement, and which shall, by the same Authority of the People, fairly delegated, as this frame of Government directs, be amended or improved, for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great End and design of all Government, herein before mentioned.

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THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF VERMONT:

ESTABLISHED BY CONVENTION JULY 9, 1793;
AND AMENDED BY CONVENTIONS IN
1828, 1836, 1850, AND 1870, AND BY
THE PEOPLE IN 1883.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF VERMONT.

CHAPTER 1.

A declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the State of Vermont.

ARTICLE

1. All men born free; their natural rights; slavery prohibited.
2. Private property subject to public use; owner to be paid.
3. Freedom in religion; right and duty of religious worship.
4. Remedy at law secured to all.
5. People, by the legislature, to regulate internal police.
6. Officers servants of the people.
7. Government for the people; they may change it.
8. Elections to be free and pure; rights of freemen therein.
9. Citizen's rights and duties in the state.-Bearing arms. —Taxation.
10. Rights of persons accused of crime.—Personal liberty.
11. Search and seizure regulated.
12. Trial by jury to be held sacred.
13. Freedom of speech and of the press.

ARTICLE.

14. Immunity for words spoken in legislative debate.
15. Legislature only may suspend laws.
16. Right to bear arms; standing armies; military power subordinate to civil.
17. Martial law restricted.
18. Regard to fundamental principles and virtues, necessary to preserve liberty.
19. Right to emigrate.
20. Right to assemble, instruct and petition.
21. No transportation for trial.

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SECTION

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2. Superseded.
3. Superseded.
4. Courts of Justice in each county; judges.
5. Court of chancery may be erected.
6. Legislative, executive and judiciary departments to be distinct.
7. Town representation.
8. Election of representatives.
9. Powers of the legislature.

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ARTICLE.

10. Election of governor, lieutenant-governor and treasurer.
11. Governor, and executive power.
12. Representative's oaths.
13. Doors of general assembly to be open.
14. Journals, with yeas and nays, to be printed.
15. Style of Laws.
16. Superseded.
17. Only money appropriated by act of legislation to be drawn from treasury.
18. Residence of representatives.
19. Representatives not to act as counsel or take fee for advocating bill.
20. Legislature not to declare any guilty of treason or felony.
21. Freeman's qualifications and oath.
22. Inhabitants to be armed and trained.—Officers of militia.
23. Form of commissions; state seal.
24. Impeachments; all officers liable to; no bar to prosecution at law.
25. Offices of profit forbidden—Officers to have reasonable compensation. Fees to be lessened.—Receiving illegal fees.
26. Incompatible offices.—Federal officers ineligible.
27. Superseded.
28. Treasurer's accounts to be audited.
29. Oaths of allegiance and office.—Every officer to take and Subscribe them.
30. Eligibility of governor and lieutenant-governor.

ARTICLE

31. Trials of proper issues to be by jury.
32. Form of prosecutions and indictments.—Fines.
33. Imprisonment for debt restricted.-Prisoners bailable.—No excessive bail.
34. Elections to be free and voluntary; punishment for corruption.
35. Deeds to be recorded.
36. Entails to be regulated.
37. Punishment for crimes not capital to be hard labor.
38. Suicide's estate not to be forfeited.—No deodand.
39. Citizenship, how obtained.
40. Liberty to hunt, fowl and fish.
41. Laws to encourage virtue and prevent vice to be kept in force.—Schools to be maintained and religious societies encouraged.
42. Declaration of rights not to be violated.
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2. House of representatives.
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ARTICLE

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7. Senate to try impeachments.—Extent of judgment.

8. Governor supreme executive; his powers.—May appoint secretary of civil and military affairs.

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11. Bills to be sent to the governor; to be signed by him if approved.—Veto and proceedings thereon. Bills not returned.

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13. Effect of certain amendments to the constitution.

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15. Freemen to elect sheriffs and high bailiffs.

16. Freemen to elect state's attorney.

17. Freemen to elect judges of probate.

18. Freemen to elect justices of the peace.—Number of justices in each town.

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20. Election of the assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate, and justices of the peace; the governor to commission them.

21. Legislature to provide for vacancy in offices of governor and lieutenant-governor.—Governor may appoint a treasurer to fill a vacancy.

22. Securities to be given by treasurer, sheriffs, and high bailiffs

23. Senators; their number, qualifications and apportionment.

24. § 1. Biennial sessions.—§ 2. Biennial elections.—§ 3. Term of office of the governor, lieutenant-governor and treasurer.—§ 4. Term of office of senators and representatives.—§ 5. Term of office of county officers.

25. § 1. Mode of amending constitution.—§ 2. General assembly may direct manner of voting on amendments.—§ 3. House of representatives may order impeachments.—§ 4. Council of censors abolished.

26. Term of office of judges of the supreme court.

27. Additional oath to representatives.—Construction of words in oath.

28. Election of secretary of state and auditor of accounts.

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CHAPTER I.

A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

ARTICLE 1st. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying & defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety: therefore no male person born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law, to serve any person as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female in like manner, after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent, after they arrive to such age, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like.

ARTICLE 2nd. That private property ought to be subservient to public uses when necessity requires it, nevertheless, whenever any person's property is taken for the use of the public, the owner ought to receive an equivalent in money.

ARTICLE 3rd. That all men have a natural and unalienable right, to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God: and that no man ought to, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of his conscience, nor can any man be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments, or peculia[r] mode of religious worship; and that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner controul the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship. Nevertheless, every sect or denomination of christians ought to observe the Sabbath or Lord's day, and keep

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up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God.

ARTICLE 4th. Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain right and justice, freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; compleatly and without any denial; promptly and without any delay; comformably to the laws.

ARTICLE 5th. That the people of this state by their legal representatives, have the sole, inherent, and exclusive right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

ARTICLE 6th. That all power being originally inherent in and co[n]sequently derived from the people, therefore, all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants; and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them.

ARTICLE 7th. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform or alter government, in such manner as shall be, by that community, judged most conducive to the public weal.

ARTICLE 8th. That all elections ought to be free and without corruption, and that all freemen, having a sufficient, evident, common interest with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers and to be elected into office, agreeably to the regula tions made in this constitution.

ARTICLE 9th. That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service, when necessary, or an equivalent thereto, but no part of any person's property can

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be justly taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the Representative Body of the freemen, nor can any man who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent; nor are the people bound by any law but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good: and previous to any law being made to raise a tax, the purpose for which it is to be raised ought to appear evident to the Legislature to be of more service to community than the money would be if not collected.

ARTICLE 10th. That in all prosecutions for criminal offences, a person hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the cause and nature of his accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses; to call for evidence in his favour, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country; without the unanimous consent of which jury, he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any person be justly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

ARTICLE 11th. That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers, and possessions, free from search or seizure; and therefore warrants, without oath or affirmation first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his, her or their property, not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

ARTICLE 12th. That when any issue in fact, proper for the cognizance of a jury is joined in a court of law, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

ARTICLE 13th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

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ARTICLE 14th. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in the Legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ARTICLE 15th. The power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, ought never to be exercised but by the Legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases, as this constitution, or the Legislature shall provide for.

ARTICLE 16th. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State—and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

ARTICLE 17th. That no person in this state can in any case be subjected to law martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army, and the militia in actual service.

ARTICLE 18th. That frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep government free; the people ought, therefore, to pay particular attention to these points, in the choice of officers and representatives, and have a right, in a legal way, to exact a due and constant regard to them, from their legislators and magistrates, in making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the State.

ARTICLE 19th. That all people have a natural and inherent right to emigrate from one state to another that will receive them.

ARTICLE 20th. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good—to instruct their Representatives—and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition or remonstrance.

ARTICLE 21st. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state for trial for any offence committed within the same.

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CHAPTER II.

PLAN OR FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

Superseded See Arts. Amend., 3 and 8.

SECTION 1st. The Common wealth, or State of Vermont, shall be governed hereafter, by a Governor (or Lieutenant Governor) Council, and an Assembly of the Representatives of the freemen of the same, in manner and form following:

Superseded. See Art. Amend., 3.

SECTION 2nd. The Supreme Legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth, or State of Vermont.

Superseded. See Art. Amend., 8.

SECTION 3rd. The Supreme Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, or. in his absence, a Lieutenant Governor and Council.

SECTION 4th. Courts of Justice shall be maintained in every county in this State, and also in new counties, when formed; which courts shall be open for the trial of all causes proper for their cognizance; and justice shall be therein impartially administered, without corruption, or unnecessary delay. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be Justices of the Peace throughout the State; and the several Judges of the County Courts, in their respective counties, by virtue of their office, except in the trial of such causes as may be appealed to the County Court.

SECTION 5th. A future Legislature may, when they shall conceive the same to be expedient and necessary, erect a Court of Chancery, with such powers as are usually exercised by that Court, or as shall appear for the interest of the Commonwealth.—Provided they do not constitute themselves the Judges of the said court.

SECTION 6th. The Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary departments, shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other.

SECTION 7th. In order that the freemen of this State might enjoy the benefit of election as equally as

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may be, each town within this State, that consists, or may consist of eighty taxable inhabitants, within one septenary or seven years next after the establishing this Constitution, may hold elections therein, and choose each two Representatives; and each other inhabited town in this State, may, in like manner, choose each one Representative to represent them in General Assembly, during the said septenary, or seven years, and after that, each inhabited town may, in like manner, hold such election, and choose each one Representative forever thereafter.

SECTION 8th. The House of Representatives of the Freemen of this State, shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by ballot, by the freemen of every town in this State, respectively, on the first Tuesday of September annually, forever.

See Art. Amend., 24.

SECTION 9th. The Representatives so chosen (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting any other business than raising a State tax, for which two thirds of the members elected shall be present) shall meet on the second Thursday of the succeeding October, and shall be styled The General Assembly of the State of Vermont: they shall have power to choose their Speaker, Secretary of State, their Clerk, and other necessary officers of the House—sit on their own adjournments—prepare bills and enact them into laws—judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members: they may expel members, but not for causes known to their constituents antecedent to their election: they may administer oaths and affirmations in matters depending before them—redress grievances—impeach state criminals—grant charters of incorporation—constitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties: they may annually on their first session after their election, in conjunction with the Council (or oftener if need be) elect Judges of the Supreme and several county and probate Courts, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace; and also, with the Council, may elect Major-

See Arts., Amend., 2, 3, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26.

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Generals and Brigadier-Generals, from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion: and they shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free and sovereign State: but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this constitution.

SECTION 10th, The Supreme Executive Council of this State, shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and twelve persons, chosen in the following manner, viz. The freemen of each town shall, on the day of election for choosing Representatives to attend the General Assembly, bring in their votes for Governor, with his name fairly written, to the Constable, who shall seal them up, and write on them, VOTES FOR THE GOVERNOR, and deliver them to the Representative chosen to attend the General Assembly; and at the opening of the General Assembly, there shall be a committee appointed out of the Council and Assembly, who, after being duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their trust, shall proceed to receive, sort, and count the votes for the Governor, and declare the person who has the major part of the votes, to be Governor for the year ensuing. And if there be no choice made, then the Council and General Assembly, by their joint ballot. shall make choice of a Governor. The Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer shall be chosen in the manner above directed. And each freeman shall give in twelve votes for twelve Counsellors, in the same manner, and the twelve highest in nomination shall serve for the ensuing year as Counsellors.

See Arts. Amend., 9, 24.

SECTION 11th. The Governor, and in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor with the Council (a major part of whom, including the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, shall be a quorum to transact business) shall have power to commission all officers—and also to appoint officers, except where provision is, or shall be otherwise made, by law or this frame of government—and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner

See Arts. Amend., 6, 7, 8, 21.

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directed by law or this constitution. They are to correspond with other States — transact business with officers of government civil and military—and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary, to lay before the General Assembly. They shall sit as Judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance, for advice only, the Judges of the Supreme Court. And shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in treason and murder; in which they shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until after the end of the next Session of Assembly; and except in cases of impeachment, in which there shall be no remission, or mitigation of punishment, but by act of legislation. They are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. They are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the General Assembly. And they may draw upon the Treasury for such sums as may be appropriated by the House of Representatives. They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the House only. They may grant such licenses as shall be directed by law; and shall have power to call together the General Assembly, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The Governor shall be Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the forces of the State, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the Council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. And the Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be Lieutenant General of all the forces of the State. The Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, and the Council, shall meet at the time and place with the General Assembly; the Lieutenant Governor shall, during the presence of the Commander in Chief, vote and act as one of the Council: and the Governor, and in his absence, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of their offices, preside in Council, and have a casting but no other vote. Every Member of the Council shall be a Justice of the Peace for the whole State, by virtue of

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his office. The Governor and Council shall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Counsellor may enter his dissent, with his reasons to support it; and the Governor may appoint a Secretary for himself and his Council.

SECTION 12th. The Representatives having met, and chosen their Speaker and Clerk, shall each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of allegiance hereinafter directed (except where they shall produce certificates of their having heretofore taken and subscribed the same) as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that as a Member of this Assembly, you will not propose, or assent to any bill, vote or resolution, which shall appear to you injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the Constitution of this State; but will, in all things, conduct yourself as a faithful, honest Representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of your judgment and abilities. (*In case of an oath*) so help you God. (*And in case of an affirmation*) under the pains and penalties of perjury.

SECTION 13th. The doors of the house in which the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall sit, shall be open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the State may require them to be shut.

SECTION 14th. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly shall be printed (when one third of the Members think it necessary) as soon as convenient after the end of each session, with the yeas and nays on any question, when required by any Member (except where the votes shall be taken by ballot,) in which case, every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes.

SECTION 15th. The stile of the laws of this State in future to be passed, shall be, *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont.*

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SECTION 16th. To the end that laws, before they are enacted, may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible prevented, all bills which originate in the Assembly, shall be laid before the Governor and Council for their revision and concurrence, or proposals of amendment; who shall return the same to the Assembly, with their proposals of amendment, if any, in writing, and if the same are not agreed to by the Assembly, it shall be in the power of the Governor and Council to suspend the passing of such bills until the next sessions of the Legislature. Provided, That if the Governor and Council shall neglect or refuse to return any such bill to the Assembly, with written proposals of amendment, within five days, or before the rising of the Legislature, the same shall become a law.

Sperseded. See Art, Amend., 11.

SECTION 17th. No money shall be drawn out of the Treasury, unless first appropriated by act of Legislation.

SECTION 18th. No person shall be elected a Repres sentative, until he has resided two years in this State-the last of which shall be in the town for which he i; elected.

SECTION 19th. No member of the Council, or House of Representatives, shall, directly or indirectly, receive any fee or reward, to bring forward, or advocate any bill, petition, or other business, to be transacted in the Legislature; or advocate any cause, as Council in either House of Legislation, except when employed in behalf of the State.

SECTION 20th. No person ought in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony, by the Legislature.

SECTION 21st. Every man of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year next before the election of Representatives, and is of a quiet and peaceable behaviour, and will take the following oath or affirmation, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman of this State.

Freeman's qualifications and oath. See Art, Amend., 1.

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You solemnly swear (or affirm) *that whenever you give your vote of suffrage, touching any matter that concerns the State of Vermont, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the Constitution, without fear or favour of any man.*

SECTION 22nd The inhabitants of this State shall be trained and armed for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions, and exceptions, as Congress, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, and the Legislature of this State, shall direct. The several Companies of Militia shall, as often as vacancies happen, elect their Captain and other Officers, and the Captains and Subalterns shall nominate and recommend the field Officers, of their respective regiments, who shall appoint their staff-officers.

SECTION 23rd. All Commissions shall be in the name of the freemen of the State of Vermont, sealed with the State-seal, signed by the Governor, and in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor, and attested by the Secretary; which seal shall be kept by the Governor.

SECTION 24th, Every officer of State, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the General Assembly, either when in office, or after his resignation or removal for mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, and Council, who shall hear and determine the same, and may award costs; and no trial or impeachment shall be a bar to a prosecution at law.

Impeachment. See Arts. Amend., 7, 8.

SECTION 25th. As every freeman, to preserve his independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in, establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are, dependence and servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors or expectants, and faction, contention and discord among the people. But if any man is called into public service to the prejudice of his

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private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation; and whenever an office through increase of fees or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profit ought to be lessened by the Legislature. And if any officer shall wittingly and wilfully, take greater fees than the law allows him, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this State, until he shall be restored by act of Legislation.

SECTION 26th. No person in this State shall be capable of holding or exercising more than one of the following offices at the same time, viz. Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Treasurer of the State, Member of the Council, Member of the General Assembly, Surveyor General, or Sheriff. Nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress, be eligible to any appointment in the Legislature, or of holding any executive or judiciary office under this State.

Superseded. See Art. Amend., 22.

SECTION 27th. The Treasurer of the State shall, fore the Governor and Council, give sufficient security to the Secretary of the State, in behalf of the General Assembly; and each High-Sheriff, before the first Judge of the County Court, to the Treasurer of their respective Counties, previous to their respectively entering upon the execution of their offices, in such manner, and in such sums, as shall be directed by the Legislature.

SECTION 28th. The Treasurer's account shall be annually audited, and a fair state thereof laid before the General Assembly, at their session in October.

SECTION 29th. Every officer, whether judicial, executive, or military, in autho[r]ity under this State, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation of allegiance to this State, (unless he shall produce evidence that he has before taken the same) and also the following oath or affirmation of office, except military officers, and such as shall be exempted by the Legislature.

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The Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance.

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will be true and faithful to the State of Vermont, and that you will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the Constitution or Government thereof, as established by Convention. (If an oath) *so help you God.* (If an affirmation) *under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

The Oath or Affirmation of Office.

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully execute the office of for the of ; and will therein do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law. (If an oath) *so help you God.* (If an affirmation) *under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

SECTION 30th. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, until he shall have resided in this State four years next preceding the day of his election.

SECTION 31st. Trials of issues, proper for the cognizance of a Jury, in the Supreme and County Courts, shall be by Jury, except where parties otherwise agree; and great care ought to be taken to prevent corruption or partiality in the choice and return, or appointment of Juries.

SECTION 32nd. All prosecutions shall commence, *By the authority of the State of Vermont;* all Indictments shall conclude with these words, *against the peace and dignity of this State.* And all fines shall be proportioned to the offences.

SECTION 33rd. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up and assigning over, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, in possession, reversion or remainder, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. And all prisoners, unless in execution, or committed for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great, shall be bailable by sufficient

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sureties; nor shall excessive bail be exacted for bailable offences.

SECTION 34th. All elections, whether by the people or the Legislature, shall be free and voluntary: and any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect at that time, and suffer such other penalty as the law shall direct; and any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow, any such rewards to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year, and be subject to such further punishment as a future Legislature shall direct.

SECTION 35th. All deeds and conveyances of land shall be recorded in the Town Clerk's office in their respective towns; and, for want thereof, in the County Clerk's office of the same County.

SECTION 36th. The Legislature shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION 37th. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishments of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, means ought to be provided for punishing by hard labor, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital, whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for the reparation of injuries done to private persons: and all persons at proper times ought to be permitted to see them at their labor.

SECTION 38th. The estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives, shall not, for that offence, be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person, be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in any wise ferfeited on account of such misfortune.

SECTION 39th. Every person, of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just

See Art. Amend., 1.

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means acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all rights of a natural born subject of this State, except that he shall not be capable of being elected Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Councillor or Representative in Assembly, until after two years' residence.

SECTION 40th. The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty in seasonable times, to hunt and fowl on the lands they hold, and on other lands not enclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable and other waters (not private property) under proper regulations, to be hereafter made and provided by the General Assembly.

SECTION 41st. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality, ought to be constantly kept in force, and duly executed: and a competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town, for the convenient instruction of youth: and one or more grammar schools be incorporated and properly supported, in each County in this State. And all religious societies, or bodies of men, that may be hereafter united or incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities, and estates, which they in justice ought to enjoy, under such regulations as the General Assemby of this State shall direct.

SECTION 42nd. The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this State, is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of this Common wealth; and ought not to be violated, on any pretence whatsoever.

SECTION 43rd. In order that the freedom of this Common wealth may be preserved inviolate forever, there shall be chosen, by ballot, by the freemen of this State, on the last Wednesday in March, in the year *one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine*, and on the last Wednesday in March in every seven years thereafter, thirteen

Abrogated. See Art. Amend., 25.

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persons, who shall be chosen in the same manner the Council is chosen, except they shall not be out of the Council or General Assembly, to be called the Council of Censors; who shall meet together on the first Wednesday of June next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a Convention, in which two-thirds of the whole number elected shall agree: and whose duty it shall be to inquire, whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, during the last septenary, (including the year of their service); and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty, as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution:—They are also to inquire, whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this Common wealth—in what manner the public monies have been disposed of—and whether the laws have been duly executed.—For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records—they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the Legislature the repealing such laws as shall appear to them to have been passed, contrary to the principles of the Constitution: These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said Council of Censors shall also have power to call a Convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of this Constitution, which may be defective—explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed—and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people; but the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their Delegates on the subject.

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ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE [1.] No person who is not already a freeman of this State shall be entitled to exercise the privileges of a freeman unless he be a natural born citizen of this or some one of the United States, or until he shall have been naturalized agreeably to the acts of Congress.

ARTICLE [2.] The most numerous branch of the Legislature of this State shall hereafter be styled the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE [3.] The Supreme Legislative power of this State shall hereafter be exercised by a Senate and the House of Representatives; which shall be styled, "The General Assembly of the State of Vermont."—Each shall have and exercise the like powers in all acts of Legislation; and no bill, resolution, or other thing, which shall have been passed by the one, shall have the effect of, or be declared to be, a law, without the concurrence of the other. *Provided,* That all Revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives,—but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Neither House during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houses, shall be sitting,—and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to adjournment, the Governor may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

Superseded. See Art. Amend., 23.

ARTICLE [4.] The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators, to be of the freemen of the County for which they are elected, respectively, who are thirty years of age or upwards, and to be annually elected by the freemen of each County respectively.—Each County shall be entitled to one Senator, at least, and the remainder of the Senators shall be apportioned to the several Counties according to their population, as the same was ascertained by the last Census, taken under the authority of the United States,—regard being always had, in

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such apportionment, to the Counties having the greatest fraction.—But the several Counties shall, until after the next Census of the United States, be entitled to elect, and have their Senators, in the following proportion, to wit:

Bennington County, two; Windham County, three; Rutland County, three; Windsor County, four; Addison County, three; Orange County, three; Washington County, two; Chittenden County, two; Caledonia County, two; Franklin County, three; Orleans County, one; Essex County, one; Grand Isle County, one.

The Legisiature shall make a new apportionment of the Senators, to the several Counties, after the taking of each Census of the United States, or Census taken, for the purpose of such apportionment, by order of the Government of this State—always regarding the above provisions in this article.

ARTICLE [5.] The freemen of the several towns in each Connty shall annually, give their votes for the Senators, apportioned to such County, at the same time, and under the same regulations, as are now provided for the election of Councillors. — And the person or persons, equal in number to the number of Senators, apportioned to such County, having the greatest number of legal votes, in such County respectively, shall be the Senator or Senators, of such County.—At every election of Senators, after the votes shall have been taken, the Constable or presiding officer, assisted by the Selectmen and civil authority present, shall sort and count the said votes, and make two lists of the names of each person, with the number of votes given for each annexed to his name, a record of which shall be made in the Town Clerk's office, and shall seal up said lists, separately, and write on each the name of the town, and these words, "Votes for Senator," or "Votes for Senators," as the case may be, one of which lists shall be delivered, by the presiding officer, to the Representative of said town, (if any) and if none be chosen, to the Representative of an adjoining town, to be transmitted to the President of the Senate;—the other list, the said presid-

See Art. Amend., 24.

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ing officer, shall within ten days, deliver to the Clerk of the County Court; for the same County,—and the Clerk of each County Court, respectively, or in case of his absence, or disability, to the Sheriff of such County, or in case of the absence or disability of both, to the High Bailiff of such County, on the tenth day after such election, shall publicly, open, sort and count said votes; —and make a record of the same in the office of the Clerk of such County Court, a copy of which he shall transmit to the Senate:—and shall also within ten days thereafter, transmit to the person or persons elected, a certificate of his or their election. *Provided*, However, that the General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law the mode of balloting for Senators, within the several Counties, and to prescribe the means, and the manner by which the result of the balloting shall be ascertained, and through which the Senators chosen shall be certified of their election, and for filling all vacancies in the Senate, which shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise. But they shall not have power to apportion the Senators to the several Counties, otherwise, than according to the population thereof agreeably to the provisions herein before ordained.

ARTICLE [6.] The Senate shall have the like powers to decide on the election and qualifications of, and to expel any of its members, make its own rules, and appoint its own officers, as are incident to, or are possessed by, the House of Representatives. A majority shall constitute a quorum. The Lieut. Governor shall be President of the Senate, except when he shall exercise the office of Governor, or when his office shall be vacant, or in his absence, in which cases the Senate shall appoint one of its own members, to be President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. And the President of the Senate shall have a casting vote, but no other.

ARTICLE [7.] The Senate shall have the sole power of trying and deciding upon all impeachments—when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend

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farther than to removal from office—and disqualification to hold or enjoying any office of honor, or profit, or trust, under this State. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to Law.

See Art. Amend., 22. Con. Secs. 11, 24, 27.

ARTICLE [8.] The Supreme Executive power of the State, shall be exercised by the Governor, or, in case of his absence, or disability, by the Lieut. Governor; who shall have all the powers, and perform all the duties vested in, and enjoined upon the Governor and Council, by the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh Sections of the second Chapter of the Constitution, as at present established, excepting that he shall not sit as a judge, in case of impeachment, nor grant reprieve or pardon, in any such case; nor shall he command the forces of the State in person, in time of war, or insurrection; unless by the advice and consent of the Senate; and no longer than they shall approve thereof. The Governor may have a Secretary of Civil and Military affairs, to be by him appointed during pleasure, whose services he may at all times command; and for whose compensation provision shall be made by law.

ARTICLE [9.] The votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, shall be sorted and counted, and the result declared, by a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives. If, at any time, there shall be no election, by the freemen, of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, the Senate and House of Representatives shall, by a joint ballot, elect to fill the office, not filled by the freemen as aforesaid, one of three candidates for such office, (if there be so many) for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been returned.

ARTICLE [10.] The Secretary of State, and all officers, whose elections are not otherwise provided for, and who under the existing provisions of the Constitution, are elected by the Council and House of Representatives, shall, hereafter be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint assembly, at which the presiding officer of the Senate shall preside; and

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such presiding officer in such joint assembly shall have a casting vote, and no other.

ARTICLE [11.] Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the House, in which it shall have originated, which shall proceed to reconsider it. If, upon such reconsideration, a majority of the House shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which, it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it: unless the two Houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentment of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

ARTICLE [12.] The Writ of Habeas Corpus shall in no case be suspended.—It shall be a writ issuable of right; and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy in all cases proper thereof.

ARTICLE [13.] Such parts and provisions only of the Constitution of this State, established by Convention on the ninth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as are altered or superseded by any of the foregoing amendments, or are repugnant thereto, shall hereafter cease to have effect.

ARTICLE [14.] The Assistant Judges of the County Court shall be elected by the Freemen of their respective Counties.

ARTICLE [15] Sheriffs and High Bailiffs shall be elected by the Freemen of their respective Counties.

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ARTICLE [16] State's Attorneys shall be elected by the Freemen of their respective Counties.

ARTICLE [17.] Judges of Probate shall be elected by the Freemen of their respective Probate Districts.

ARTICLE [18.] Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the Freemen of their respective towns; and towns having less than one thousand inhabitants may elect any number of Justices of the Peace not exceeding *five;* towns having one thousand, and less than two thousand inhabitants, may elect *seven;* towns having two thousand and less than three thousand inhabitants, may elect *ten;* towns having three thousand and less than five thousand inhabitants, may elect *twelve;* and towns having five thousand, or more, inhabitants, may elect *fifteen* Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE [19.] All the articles named in the preceding articles of amendment shall be annually elected by ballot and shall hold their offices for one year, said year commencing on the first day of December next after their election. See Art. Amend., 24.

ARTICLE [20.] The election of the several officers mentioned in the preceding articles, excepting town Representatives, shall be made at the times and in the manner now directed in the Constitution for the choice of Senators. And the presiding officer of each Freemen's meeting, after the votes shall have been taken, sorted and counted, shall, in open meeting, make a certificate of the names of each person voted for, with the number of votes given for each, annexed to his name and designating the office for which the votes were given, a record of which shall be made in the Town Clerk's office, and he shall seal up such certificate, and shall write thereon the name of the town and the words, *Certificate of votes for*————and add thereto, in writing, the title of the office voted for, as the case may be, and shall deliver such certificate to some Representative chosen as a member of the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to cause such certificatel of votes to be delivered to the Committee of the Genera Assembly appointed to canvass the same. And at the See Art. Amend., 24.

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sitting of the General Assembly, next after such balloting for the officers aforesaid, there shall be a Committee appointed of and by the General Assembly; who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty and whose duty it shall be to examine such certificates and ascertain the number of votes given for each candidate, and the persons receiving the largest number of votes for the respective offices, shall be declared duly elected, and by such Committee be reported to the General Assembly and the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor. And if two or more persons designated for any one of said offices, shall have received an equal number of votes, the General Assembly shall elect one of such persons to such office.

ARTICLE [21.] The term of office of the Governor, Lieutenent Governor, and Treasurer of the State, respectively, shall commence when they shall be chosen and qualified, and shall continue for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be chosen and qualified, or to the adjournment of the session of the Legislature, at which, by the constitution and laws, their successors are required to be chosen, and not after such adjournment. And the Legislature shall provide, by general law, declaring what officer shall act as Governor whenever there shall be a vacancy in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, occasioned by a failure to elect, or by the removal from office, or by the death, resignation, or inability of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office of Governor; and such officer, so designated, shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties appertaining to the office of Governor accordingly, until the disability shall be removed, or a Governor shall be elected. And in case there shall be a vacancy in the office of treasurer, by reason of any of the causes enumerated, the Governor shall appoint a treasurer for the time being, who shall act as Treasurer until the disability shall be removed, or a new election shall be made.

See Art. Amend., 24.

ARTICLE [22.] The Treasurer of the State, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, give suffi-

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cient security to the Secretary of State, in behalf of the State of Vermont, before the Governor of the State, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. And Sheriffs and High Bailiffs, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall give sufficient security to the Treasurer of their respective Counties, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the two Assistant Judges of the County Court of their respective Counties, in such manner and in such sums as shall be directed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE [23.] The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators, to be of the Freemen of the County for which they are elected, respectively, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and they shall be elected annually by the Freemen of each County respectively. See Art. Amend., 24

The Senators shall be apportioned to the several Counties, according to the population, as ascertained by the census taken under the authority of Congress in the year 1840, regard being always had, in such apportionment to the Counties having the largest fraction, and giving to each County at least one Senator.

The Legislature shall make a new apportionment of the Senators to the several Counties, after the taking of each census of the United States, or after a census taken for the purpose of such apportionment, under the authority of this State, always regarding the above provisions of this article.

ARTICLE [24.] Section 1. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of October, biennially; the first election shall be on the first Tuesday of September, A.D. 1870; the first session of the General Assembly on the first Wednesday of October, A. D. 1870.

Section 2. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of the State, senators, town representatives, assistant Judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, State's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be elected biennially, on the first Tuesday of September, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

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Section 3. The term of office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer of the State, respectively, shall commence when they shall be chosen and qualified, and shall continue for the term of two years, or until their successors shall be chosen and qualified, or to the adjournment of the session of the Legislature at which, by the constitution and laws, their successors are required to be chosen, and not after such adjourment.

Section 4. The term of office of senators and town representatives shall be two years, commencing on the first Wednesday of October following their election.

Section 5. The term of office of the asssisant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, State's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be two years, and shall commence on the first day of December next after their election.

ARTICLE [25.] Section 1. At the session of the General Assembly of this State, A. D. 1880, and at the session thereof every tenth year thereafter, the Senate may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, make proposals of amendment to the Constitution of the State, which proposals of amendment, if concurred in by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen, and be published in the principal newspapers of the State; and if a majority of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the next following General Assembly shall respectively concur in the same proposals of amendments, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit the proposals of amendment so concurred in to a direct vote of the Freemen of the State; and such of said proposals of amendment as shall receive a majority of the votes of the freemen voting thereon shall become a part of the Constitution of th's State.

Section 2. The General Assembly shall direct the manner of voting by the people upon the proposed amendments, and enact all such laws as shall be necessary to procure a free and fair vote upon each amend-

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ment proposed, and to carry into effect all the provisions of the preceding section.

Section 3. The House of Representatives shall have all the powers now possessed by the Council of Censors to order impeachments, which shall in all cases be by a vote of two-thirds of its members.

Section 4. The forty-third section of the second part of the Constitution of this State is hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE [26.] The Judges of the Surpeme Court shall be elected biennially, and their term of office shall be two years.

ARTICLE [27.] Section 1. The representatives having met on the day appointed by law for the commencement of a biennial session of the general assembly, and chosen their speaker, and the Senators having met, shall before they proceed to business take and subscribe the following oath, in addition to the oath now prescribed: "*You,* , *do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you did not at the time of your election to this body, and that you do not now hold, any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress. So help you God.*" Or in case of affirmation, *under the pains and penalties of perjury.*"

Section 2. The words "*office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress*" shall be constructed to mean any office created directly or indirectly by congress, and for which emolument is provided from the Treasury of the United States.

ARTICLE [28.] Section 1. The secretary of State and auditor of accounts shall be elected by the freemen of the state upon the same ticket with the governor, lieutenant-governor, and treasurer.

Section 2. The legislature shall carry this article into effect by appropriate legislation.

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NOTE.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The convention which declared Vermont a free and independent state, recommended at its last session, at Windsor, June 4, 1777, to the freeholders and inhabitants of each town in the state that they should, on the 23d of June, choose delegates to attend a general convention at the meeting-house in Windsor, July 2, 1777, to choose delegates to Congress, a committee of safety and to form a constitution for the state. This general convention met at Windsor, July 2, "did compose and agree unanimously on a constitution," and adjourned July 8. The first election under this constitution was to be held in December, 1777, when representatives were to be chosen to a general assembly to meet at Bennington in January 1778. The president of the convention was Capt. Joseph Bowker.

On November 25, 1777, the council of safety requested Capt. Bowker to "call together the old convention," to meet at Windsor, December 24; adding that "the business of the convention will be to adjourn the meeting of the general assembly." The convention re-assembled December 24; and postponed the day of election until the first Tuesday of March, 1778, and the inauguration of the state government until the second Thursday, which was the 12th day of March, 1778 The council of safety February 6, 1778, announced that the constitution was printed and would be distributed.

The groundwork of the constitution of 1777 was the Pennsylvania constitution of 1776, which had been recommended to the inhabitants of Vermont, as a model, by Dr. Thomas Young. The Pennsylvania convention of which Benjamin Franklin was President, met July 15, 1776, and adjourned September 28, 1776; and Bancroft says it was a "convention composed of new men, and guided mainly by a schoolmaster, the honest but inexperienced James Cannon," and "formed a constitution under the complex influence of abstract truths and an angry quarrel with the supporters of the old charter of

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the colony. It extended the elective franchise to every resident tax-payer; while, with the approbation of Franklin, it concentrated legislative power in a single assembly." Radical as were the changes in the government of Pennsylvania made by that convention, much of the early form of law in that colony was kept. So that parts of the Vermont constitution find their origin in the charter of privileges granted by William Penn in 1701; in the "frame of government" granted by Penn in 1696; in the two earlier frames of government granted by him in 1682 and 1683; and even in the charter for Pennsylvania granted March 4. 1681, by King Charles the Second to William Penn. The time has been when these old forms would have aided in the interpretation of our constitution; perhaps now their only use is to gratify the curious.

The Vermont constitution of 1777 had in its declaration of rights nineteen articles and in its frame of government forty-four sections; the Pennsylvania constitution had in its declaration sixteen articles and in its frame forty-seven sections. Fourteen articles in the Vermont declaration of rights, and twenty-seven sections in the Vermont frame of government, are in substance, and in some cases in wording, identical with the same number of articles and sections in the Pennsylvania constitution.

But the Vermont constitution of 1777 was not a mere copy of the Pennsylvania model. The changes made were many and important. In the preamble no change of substance was made except that there was inserted a recital of charges against New York, which recital followed very closely the "Complaints" set forth June 4, 1777, by the convention that declared Vermont independent.

In the Vermont declaration of rights, articles 2, 12 [dropped in 1793] and 19 [now 21] were added, as was the second part of article 1 wherein slavery was prohibited. Article 3, which was article 2 in the Pennsylvania declaration, was changed by adding the Sabbath observance clause and limiting security for full civil rights to those who professed the Protestant religion [and this limitation to Protestants was dropped in 1793].

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In the Vermont frame of government, section 6 [now 21] changed the right of suffrage from a tax-paying to a manhood basis, and added the freeman's oath. Section 9 changed the religious test [dropped in 1793] by adding to the declaration to be subscribed by each representatives the words "and own and profess the protestant religion." Section 16 [now 7] entirely changed the system of representation, making it a town system in place of the districts provided for in Pennsylvania according to the number of taxable inhabitants. Section 17 [now 10] changed the method of electing the council from a choice by counties to an election by general ticket by the whole state; gave the choice of governor and lieutenant governor [called in Pennsylvania the president and vice-president] to the freemen at large in the first instance, instead of requiring them to be chosen of the council by joint ballot of the council and house of representatives; and gave the choice of treasurer to the freemen instead of the house of representatives. And section 44 [now superseded] fixed thirteen as the number of members to form the council of censors and gave their election to the freemen by general ticket, whereas Pennsylvania provided that each city and county might elect two members of the council of censors.

Other changes from the Pennsylvania frame may be found noted on p. 51 of the Revised Laws.

FIRST AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first council of censors made in 1785, many proposals of amendment, the most important of which failed of adoption by the convention of the following year. This council, in proposing amendments, redrafted the constitution, incorporating the proposed changes with the original text. They followed constitutional requirements, by promulgating the entire constitution "as revised by them "and recommended for the consideration of the people," and the entire constitution of 1777. This council also published, over the date of February 14, 1786, what they entitled their "proceedings;" which was really an address to the freemen, and a state paper of notable merit. The conventian called by the

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first council of censors met at Manchester June 29, 1786; and on the 4th of July, 1786, its president and secretary certified the constitution of 1786.

THE CONVENTION OF 1793.

This convention, called by the council of censors of 1792, met at Windsor, July 3, 1793, and July 9, 1793, its president and secretary certified the constitution of 1793. This certified constitution, now in the secretary of state's office, has, prefixed, a title-page with the following words: "The Constitution of Vermont. As Adopted by the Convention, holden at Windsor, July fourth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three." This convention has been criticised for not certifying its amendments alone, and for the use of the word "adopted" on the title-page of the certified constitution. But the council of censors of 1792, following the precedent of 1785, promulgated the entire constitution as it was proposed to be, and also the entire constitution of 1786. The convention of 1793 refused to adopt the most important amendments proposed by the council, but did adopt many proposed amendments; and it does not appear that either the convention of 1786 or that of 1793 adopted any amendments that were not proposed although in a very few instances slight verbal changes may have been made, the authority for which may not have appeared in the amendments as proposed. Most of even the more unimportant verbal changes will be found to have been proposed. And it does not appear, considering the way in which the proposed amendments were, by the councils proposing them, incorporated in the original text of the constitution, how the conventions of 1786 and 1793 could have certified separately the amendments adopted as has been done by later conventions.

The convention of 1793, on the day it met, expunged the preamble. In extracts from the journal of this convention, furnished by Lewis R. Morris, its secretary, and printed in *Spooner's Vermont Journal* of July 22, 1793, appears the following: "*Ordered*, That the preamble to the present Constitution be expunged."

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The full authority of the convention to take this action lies in the fact that the council of censors in promulgating the proposed changes set forth the constitution as proposed with the preamble omitted, and the constitution of 1786 with the preamble retained; thus plainly promulgating the preamble as something to be abolished.

THE LATER AMENDMENTS.

The councils of censors of 1813, 1820, 1841, and 1855 proposed amendments, all of which the several conventions called by them refused to adopt. The councils of censors of 1827, 1834, 1848 and 1869 proposed amendments, some of which in each case were adopted by the conventions which they called.

The first article of amendment was adopted by a convention which met at Montpelier June 26, 1828, and adjourned June 28, 1828. The certificate of the president and secretary of the convention shows it was adopted June 27, 1828.

The second to thirteenth articles of amendment, inclusive, were adopted at a convention which met at Montpelier January 6, 1836, and adjourned January 14, 1836. They were certified by the president and secretary of the convention January 14, 1836.

The fourteenth to twenty-third articles of amendment, inclusive, were adopted by a convention which met at Montpelier January 2, 1850, and adjourned January 14 1850. They were certified by the president and secretary of the convention January 12, 1850.

The twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of amendment were adopted by a convention which met at Montpelier June 8, 1870, and adjourned June 15, 1870. They were certified by the president and secretary of the convention June 14, 1870.

The twenty-seventh and twenty-eight articles of amendment were proposed by the Senate and concurred in by the House in 1880, concurred in by the Senate and House in 1882, and adopted by a vote of the fremen March 6, 1883.

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societies for the advancement of, to be protected, Ch. 2, Sec. 41.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, to be protected, Ch. 2, Sec. 41.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP, right and duty of, Ch. 1, Art. 3.

REMEDY AT LAW, to be certain, for injuries, Ch. 1, Art. 4.

REMONSTRANCE, right of, to legislature, Ch. 1, Art. 20.

REPRESENTATIVES, each town entitled to one, Ch. 2, Sec. 7;
right of people to instruct, Ch. 1, Art. 20;
qualifications of, Ch. 2, Sec. 8,
chosen by freemen, Ch. 2, Sec. 8;
oath of, Ch. 2, Sec. 12;
residence necessary for, Ch. 2, Sec. 18;
not to act as counsel in legislature, Ch. 2, Sec. 19;
to receive no fee for advocating any cause in legislature, Ch. 2, Sec. 19;
elected biennially, and term of office, Art. Amend., 24.

RESIDENCE, four years, necessary in certain cases, Ch. 2, Sec. 30;
requisite for town representative, Ch. 2, Sec. 18.

REVENUE BILLS, must originate in house of representatives, Art. amend., 3;
senate may propose amendments to, Art. Amend., 3,

REWARDS, penalty for giving or taking in an election, Ch. 2, Sec. 34.

RIGHT, to worship God according to conscience, Ch. 1, Art. 3;
to assemble, instruct and petition Ch. 1, Art 20;
to reform and alter government, Ch. 1, Art. 7;

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RIGHT, *Continued.*
to regulate internal police, Ch. 1, Art. 5;
to hunt and fish, Ch. 2, Sec. 40.

RIGHTS, natural, inherrent an inalienable, Ch. 1, Art. 1;
declaration of, forms chapter 1 of the constitution.

S

SABBATH, christians ought to observe, Ch. 1, Art. 3.

SCHOOLS, to be maintained in each town, Ch. 2, Sec. 41.

SEAL, STATE, to be kept by the governor, Ch. 2, Sec. 23.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE, freedom from, except warrant be granted on oath, Ch. 1, Art. 11.

SECRETARY of CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, to be appointed by governor, Art. Amend., 8;
to attest commissions, Ch. 2, Sec. 23.

SECRETARY OF STATE, to be elected in joint assembly, Art. Amend., 10.
to be elected by freemen, Art. Amend., 28, Sec. 1.

SEIZURE, search and, regulated, Ch. 1, Art. 11.

SENATE, to consist of thirty members, Art. Amend., 23;
qualifications of members, Art. Amend., 23;
members, how apportioned, Art. Amend., 23;
to try and decide impeachments, Art. Amend., 7;
to control governor as commander-in-chief, Art. Amend., 8;
to have like powers as the house, Art. Amend., 6;
to elect president, *pro tempore*, Art. Amend., 6;

SENATORS, qualifications of, Art. Amend., 23;
to be apportioned to counties, Art. Amend., 23;
freemen to elect, Art. Amend., 5;
mode of election, Art. Amend., 5;
to be elected biennially, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 2;
term of office of, two years, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 4.

SESSIONS, of general assembly, Art. Amend., 24.

SHERIFFS, to be elected by freemen, Art. Amend., 15;
by ballot, Art. Amend., 19;
mode of election and commission, Art. Amend., 20;

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SHERIFFS, *Continued.*
to be elected biennially, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 2;
term of office of, two years, Art. Amend., 24, sec. 5
to give security to county treasurer, Art. Amend. 22,

SLAVE, no person to be held as a, Ch. 1, Art. 1.

SPEECH, freedom of, as to government, Ch. 1, Art. 13;
in the legislature, Ch. 1, Art. 14;

STATE, right of people to govern, Ch. 1, Arts. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18;
officers of, liable to impeachment, Ch. 2, Sec. 24.

STATE PRISON, prisoners to be sentenced to hard labor, Ch. 2, Sec. 37.

STATE SEAL, to be kept by the governor, Ch. 2, Sec. 23.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS, to be elected by the freemen, Art. Amend., 16;
by ballot, Art. Amend., 19;
mode of election and commission, Art. Amend., 20;
to be elected biennially, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 2;
term of office of, two years, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 5.

STATE TREASURER, how elected, Ch. 2, Sec. 10, Arts. Amend., 9, 24;
to give security to state, Art. Amend., 22;
accounts to be audited, Ch. 2, Sec. 28.

STYLE OF LAWS, of the state, Ch. 2, Sec. 15.

SUICIDE, estate of, not to be forfeited, Ch. 2, Sec. 38.

SUPREME COURT, judges of, how elected, Ch. 2, Sec. 9. Art. Amend., 10;
to be justices of the peace, Ch. 2, Sec. 4.

SUSPENSION of laws, by whom to be made, Ch. 1, Art. 15;
of writ of *habeas corpus* forbidden, Art. Amend., 12.

T

TAX, what should appear to legislature before raising, Ch. 1, Art. 9.

TEMPERANCE, necessity of adherence to, Ch. 1, Art. 18.

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TOWN, each may choose one representative, Ch, 2, Sec. 7;
number of justices of the peace each is entitled to Art. Amend., 18.

TOWNS, general assembly may constitute, Ch. 2, Sec. 9.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVE, to be persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, Ch. 2, Sec. 8;
to be chosen by the freemen of each town, Ch. 2, Sec. 7;
by ballot, Ch. 2, Sec. 8;
residence necessary for, Ch. 2, Sec. 18;
to take no fee, or act as, counsel, Ch. 2, Sec. 19;
to be elected biennially, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 2;
term of office of, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 4.

TRANSPORTATION, out of the state for trial, forbidden, Ch. 1, Art. 21.

TREASON, no person to be declared guilty of, by legislature, Ch. 2, Sec. 20;
power of governor to reprieve in case of Ch. 2, Sec. 11.

TREASURER, freemen to bring in votes for, Ch. 2, Sec. 10;
votes for, to be delivered to representative, Ch. 2, Sec. 10;
committee to count votes for, and declare result Art., Amend., 9;
if no choice, senate and house to elect, Art. Amend. 9;
to be elected biennially, Art. Amend., 24, Sec. 2;
term of office of, Art. Amend., Sec. 3;
accounts to be audited, Ch. 2, Sec. 28;
to give security to secretary of state for the state, Art. Amend., 22.
vacancy in office of, governor to appoint, Art. Amend., 21.

TREASURY, money drawn from, must first be appropriated, Ch. 2, Sec. 17.

TREATING, at elections, forbidden, Ch. 2, Sec. 34.

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TRIAL, right of respondent to speedy, public, Ch. 1, Art. 10;
for offences committed in this state to be in this state, Ch. 1, Art. 21;
by jury, persons accused have a right to, Ch. 1, Art. 10;
parties have a sacred right to, Ch. 1, Art. 12;
secured for determining proper issues, Ch. 2, Sec. 31.

V

VACANCIES, in certain offices, governor to fill, Ch. 2, Sec. 11, Art. Amend., 21;
in office of governor and lieutenant-governor, legislature to provide for, Art. Amend., 21.

VETO, proceedings upon, Art. Amend., 11.

VOTES, for governor, lieutenent-governor and treasurer, Ch. 2, Sec. 10;
how canvassed, Art. Amend., 9;
for senators, and how canvassed, Art. Amend., 5;
for county officers, and how canvassed, Art. Amend., 20;
for proceedings of general assembly to be printed, Ch. 2, Sec. 14.

W

WARRANTS, for search and seizure, to be granted only on oath, Ch. 1, Art. 11.

WITNESSES, right of accused to be confronted with, Ch. 1, Art. 10.

WORSHIP, religious, freedom of, Ch. 1, Art. 3;
should be kept up, Ch. 1, Art. 3.

Y

YEAS AND NAYS, when to be taken and printed, Ch. 2, Sec. 14;
to be taken upon vetoed bill, Art. Amend., 11.

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STATE OFFICERS.

A List of Persons who have held the Offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor of Accounts, Secretary of the Governor and Council, and Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, since the organization of the State.

GOVERNORS.

Thomas Chittenden....1778-87
Moses Robinson.....1789-90
*Thomas Chittenden...1790-97
†Paul Brigham Aug. 25 to Oct. 16, 1797.
Isaac Tichenor.....1797-1807
Israel Smith.....1807-08
Isaac Tichenor.....1808-09
Jonas Galusha.....1809-13
Martin Chittenden.....1813-15
Jonas Galusha.....1815-20
Richard Skinner.....1820-23
Cornelius P. Van Ness 1823-26
Ezra Butler.....1826-28
Samuel C. Crafts.....1828-31
William A. Palmer.....1831-35
‡Silas H. Jennison.....1835-36
Silas H. Jennison.....1836-41
Charles Paine.....1841-43
John Mattocks.....1843-44
William Slade.....1844-46
Horace Eaton.....1846-48
Carlos Coolidge.....1848-50
Charles K. Williams...1850-52
Erastus Fairbanks.....1852-53
John S. Robinson.....1853-54
Stephen Royce.....1854-56
Ryland Fletcher.....1856-58
Hiland Hall.....1858-60
Erastus Fairbanks.....1860-61
Frederick Holbrook....1861-63
J. Gregory Smith.....1863-65
Paul Dillingham.....1865-67
John B. Page.....1867-69
||Peter T. Washburn....1869-70
§George W. Hendee....1870-

*Died Aug. 25, 1797.

†Lieutenant Governor, acting Governor on the death of Governor Chittenden.

‡Lieutenant Governor, Governor by reason of no election of Governor by the people.

||Died in office, February 7, 1870.

§Lieutenant Governor, Governor by reason of the death of Governor Washburn.

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John W. Stewart.....1870-72
Julius Converse.....1872-74
Asahel Peck.....1874-76
Horace Fairbanks.....1876-78
Redfield Proctor.....1878-80
Roswell Farnham.....1880-82
John L. Barstow.....1882-84
Samuel E. Pingree.....1884-86
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee..1886-88
William P. Dillingham 1888-90
Carroll S. Page.....1890-92
Levi K. Fuller.....1892-94
Urban A. Woodbury....1894-96
Josiah Grout.....1896-

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Joseph Marsh.....1779-78
Benjamin Carpenter....1779-81
Elisha Payne.....1781-82
Paul Spooner.....1782-87
Joseph Marsh.....1787-90
Peter Olcott.....1790-94
Jonathan Hunt.....1794-96
*Paul Brigham.....1796-1813
William Chamberlain..1813-15
Paul Brigham.....1815-20
William Cahoon.....1820-22
Aaron Leland.....1822-27
Henry Olin.....1827-30
Mark Richards.....1830-31
Lebbeus Edgerton.....1831-35
*Silas H. Jennison.....1835-36
David M. Camp.....1836-41
Waitstill R. Ranney....1841-43
Horace Eaton.....1843-46
Leonard Sargeant.....1846-48
Robert Pierpoint.....1848-50
Julius Converse.....1850-52
William C. Kittredge...1852-53
Jefferson P. Kidder....1853-54
Ryland Fletcher.....1854-56
James M. Slade.....1856-58
Burnam Martin.....1858-60
Levi Underwood.....1860-62
Paul Dillingham.....1862-65
Abraham B. Gardner..1865-67
Stephen Thomas.....1867-69
*George W. Hendee...1869-70
George N. Dale.....1870-72
Russell S. Taft.....1872-74
Lyman G. Hinckley....1874-76
Redfield Proctor.....1876-78
Eben R. Colton.....1878-80
John L. Barstow.....1880-82
Samuel E. Pingree.....1882-84
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee..1884-86
Levi K. Fuller.....1886-88
Urban A. Woodbury...1888-90
Henry A. Fletcher.....1890-92
F. Stewart Stranahan...1892-94
Zophar M. Mansur.....1894-96
Nelson W. Fisk.....1896-

TREASURERS.

Ira Allen.....1778-86
Samuel Mattocks.....1786-1800
Benjamin Swan.....1800-33
Augustine Clarke.....1833-37
Allen Wardner.....1837-38
Henry F. James.....1838-41
John Spalding.....1841-46
Elisha P. Jewett.....1846-47
George Howes.....1847-53
John A. Page.....1853-54
Henry M. Bates.....1854-60
John B. Page.....1860-66
John A. Page.....1866-82
William H. DuBois....1882-90
Henry F. Field.....1890-

*Acting Governor.

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SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Chandler, resigned 1778.
Joseph Fay.....1778-81
Micah Townshend.....1781-88
Roswell Hopkins.....1788-1802
David Wing, Jr.....1802-06
Thomas Leverett.....1806-13
Josiah Dunham.....1813-15
William Slade, Jr.....1815-23
Norman Williams.....1823-31
Timothy Merrill.....1831-36
Chauncey L. Knapp....1836-41
Alvah Sabin.....1841-42
James McM. Shafter....1842-49
Ferrand F. Merrill.....1849-53
Daniel P. Thompson...1853-55
Charles W. Willard....1855-57
Benjamin W. Dean.....1857-61
*George W. Bailey, Jr. 1861-65
George Nichols.....1865-84
Charles W. Porter.....1884-90
Chauncey W. Brownell.1890-

AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS.

OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1797.

Seth Storrs.....1797-1801
Benjamin Emmons Jr.1801-06
Alexander Hutchinson.1806-13
Job Lyman.....1813-15
Alexander Hutchinson.1815-17
Wyllis Hall, Jr.....1817-19
Norman Williams.....1819-23
David Pierce.....1823-44
Silas H. Hodges.....1844-50
Fred. E. Woodbridge..1850-53
William M. Pingry.....1853-60
*Jeptha Bradley 1860-64
*Dugald Stewart 1864-70
Whitman G. Ferrin.....1870-76
Jedd P. Ladd.....1876-78
E. Henry Powell.....1878-92
Franklin D. Hale.....1892-

SECRETARIES OF COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Ira Allen 1776-77
Joseph Fay.....1777-78

SECRETARIES OF GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Thomas Chandler, Jr...1778-
Joseph Fay.....1778-94
Truman Squier.....1794-98
Richard Whitney.....1798-1803
William Page, Jr.....1803-07
Rollin C. Mallory.....1807-08
William Page, Jr.....1808-09
Rollin C. Mallory.....1809-13
Samuel Swift.....1813-15
Rollin C. Mallory.....1815-20
Robert Temple.....1820-23
Daniel Kellogg.....1823-28
George B. Shaw.....1828-31
Edward D. Barber.....1831-32
George B. Manser.....1832-36

* Died in office.

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SECRETARIES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

George B. Manser	1836–41	Samuel E. Burnham	1867–69
Henry Hale	1841–44	John W. Marsh	1869–70
George B. Beaman	1844–46	James M. Slade, Jr	1870–72
Frederick Billings	1846–48	Joseph D. Denison	1872–74
George F. Houghton	1848–50	William P. Dillingham	1874–76
Rufus F. Andrews	1850–52	Andrew E. Rankin	1876–78
Pliny H. White	1852–53	Harry P. Stimson	1878–80
Leverett B. Englesby	1853–54	Lester F. Thurber	1880–82
Chauncey H. Hayden	1854–56	George W. Wales	1882–84
William G. Shaw	1856–58	Alfred E. Watson	1884–86
Wilbur P. Davis	1858–60	Fletcher D. Proctor	1886–88
George A. Merrill	1860–61	Fred A. Howland	1888–90
Samuel Williams	1861–65	Henry M. McFarland	1890–92
*Charles M. Gay	1865–67	Jos. H. Goulding	1892–94
†William P. Dillingham	1867–	Max L. Powell	1894–96

* Resigned. † Appointed March 4, 1867.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE first session of the Legislature, under the Constitution, was held at Windsor, March 12, 1778, and continued thirteen days. The Legislature was again convened at Bennington on the 4th day of June of the same year, and remained in session until the 18th of the same month. The General Assembly convened annually thereafter on the second Thursday of October, holding from one to three sessions during the year, at different places, until 1808, when Montpelier becoming the capital of the State, the Legislature has regularly met there since.

The government of the State was early vested in a Governor, Council, and the House of Representatives, but in 1836 the Constitution was so amended as to abolish the Council, and establish the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The political year, unless otherwise named, begins on the first day of December, and ends on the 30th day of November following.

SENATE.

By a provision of the Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is the President of the Senate. The following is a list of the persons who have held that office, and also that of Secretary of the Senate, since 1836.

PRESIDENTS.

David M. Camp.....1836–41
Waitstill R. Ranney....1841–43
Horace Eaton.....1843–46
Leonard Sargeant.....1846–48
Robert Pierpoint.....1848–50
Julius Converse.....1850–52
William C. Kittredge...1852–53
Jefferson P. Kidder....1853–54
Ryland Fletcher.....1854–56
James M. Slade..... .1856–58
Burnham Martin.....1858–60
Levi Underwood.....1860–62
Paul Dillingham.....1862–65
Abraham B. Gardner..1865–67
Stephen Thomas.....1867–69
George W. Hendee.....1869–70
George N. Dale 1870–72
Russell S. Taft.....1872–74
Lyman G. Hinckley....1874–76
Redfield Proctor.....1876–78
Eben R. Colton.....1878–80
John L. Barstow.....1880–82
Samuel E. Pingree.....1882–84
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee...1884–86
Levi K. Fuller.....1886–88
Urbin A. Woodbury...1888–90
Henry A. Fletcher.....1890–92
F. Stewart Stranahan...1892–94
Zophar M. Mansur.....1894–96

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SECRETARIES.

Norman Williams.. ...1836–40
De Witt C. Clarke.....1840–51
Samuel M. Conant.....1851–53
Joseph H. Barrett.....1853–55
Clark H. Chapman.....1855–59
Carlisle J. Gleason.....1859–61
Henry Clark.....1861–72
Mason B. Carpenter....1872–74
Frederick W. Baldwin.1874–80
Chauncey W. Brownell, Jr., 1880–90.
Geo. M. Powers.....1890–

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS.

*Joseph Bowker 1778
*Nathan Clark 1778
†Nathan Clark 1778
‡Thomas Chandler, Jr. 1778
‡Thomas Chandler, Jr. 1779
*Thomas Chandler, Jr. 1780
*Samuel Robinson 1780
‡Thomas Chandler, Jr. 1780
‡Thomas Porter 1780
Thomas Porter.....1781
||Thomas Porter 1782
†Thomas Porter 1782
‡Thomas Porter 1782
‡Increase Moseley 1782
§Increase Moseley 1783
Isaac Tichenor.....1783–84
Nathaniel Niles 1784–85
Stephen R. Bradley....1785–86
‡John Strong 1786
‡Gideon Olin 1786
§Gideon Olin 1787
Gideon Olin.....1787–93
Daniel Buck.....1793–95
Lewis R. Morris.....1795–97
Abel Spencer.....1797–98
Daniel Farrand.....1798–99
Amos Marsh.....1799–1802
Abel Spencer.....1802–03
Theophilus Harrington 1803–04
Aaron Leland.....1804–08
Dudley Chase.....1808–13
Daniel Chipman.....1813–15
William A. Griswold...1815–18
Richard Skinner.....1818–19
William A. Griswold...1819–20
D. Azro A. Buck.....1820–23
George E. Wales.....1823–25
D. Azro A. Buck.....1825–27
Robert B. Bates.....1827–29
D. Azro A. Buck.....1829–30
Robert B. Bates.....1830–31
John Smith.....1831–34
Ebenezer N. Briggs....1834–36
Carlos Coolidge.....1836–37
Solomon Foot.....1837–39
Carlos Coolidge.....1839–42
Andrew Tracy.....1842–45
Ebenezer N. Briggs....1845–47
Solomon Foot.....1847–48
William C. Kittredge...1848–50
Thomas E. Powers.....1850–53
Horatio Needham.....1853–54
George W. Grandey....1854–57
George F. Edmunds....1857–60
Augustus P. Hunton...1860–62
J. Gregory Smith.....1862–63
Abraham B. Gardner..1863–65
John W. Stewart.....1865–68

* March Session. † June Session. ‡ October Session.
|| January Session. § February Session.

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George W. Grandey....1868–70
Charles H. Joyce.....1870–72
Franklin Fairbanks....1872–74
*H. Henry Powers 1874–
Josiah Grout.....1874–76
John W. Stewart.....1876–78
James L. Martin.....1878–84
James K. Batchelder...1884–86
Josiah Grout.....1886–90
†Henry R. Start 1890–
Hosea A. Mann, Jr.....1890–92
William W. Stickney...1892-

CLERKS.

‡Thomas Chandler 1778
||Benjamin Baldwin 1778
Bezaleel Woodward....1778
§Matthew Lyon 1779
||Matthew Lyon 1779
¶Stephen R. Bradley...1779
¶Roswell Hopkins.....1779
‡Roswell Hopkins 1780
Roswell Hopkins.....1780–88
Stephen Jacobs.....1788–90
Lewis R. Morris 1790–91
William Eaton.....1791–92
Richard Whitney.....1792–98
Samuel C. Crafts.....1798–1800
Nathan Osgood.....1800–01
James Elliot.....1801–03
Anthony Haswell.....1803–04
Martin Post.....1804–09
William D. Smith.....1809–22
Timothy Merrill.....1822–31
Charles Davis.....1831–32
Robert Pierpoint.....1832–34
Edward D. Barber.....1834–35
Oramel H. Smith, *pro tem*, 1835–36.
Ahiman L. Miner.....1836–38
Ferrand F. Merrill.....1838–49
Chalon F. Davey.....1849–53
James M. Slade.....1853–56
George R. Thompson...1856–58
Charles Cummings.....1858–62
Edward A. Stewart....1862–64
John H. Flagg.....1864–69
David M. Camp.....1869–76
George R. Chapman....1876–78
Henry N. Newell.....1878–82
William W. Stickney...1882–92
John H. Merrifield.....1892-

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* Resigned Nov. 24, 1874. † Resigned November, 1890.
‡ March Session. || June Session. § February Session.
¶ October Session.

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LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

Table showing the Place of Meeting and the length of the Sessions of the Legislature in each year since the organization of the State.

Year and Place of Meeting.		Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Days in Session.
1778.	Windsor	March 12	March 24	13
1778.	Bennington	June 4	June 18	13
1778.	Windsor	October 8	October 24	17
1779.	Bennington	February 11	February 26	16
1779.	Windsor	June 2	June 4	3
1779.	Manchester	October 14	October 27	14
1780.	Westminster	March 8	March 16	9
1780.	Bennington	October 12	November 8	28
1781.	Windsor	February 7	February 23	17
1781.	Windsor	April 4	April 16	13
1781.	Bennington	June 13	June 28	16
1781.	Charlestown, now N. H.	October 11	October 27	17
1782.	Bennington	January 31	February 28	29
1782.	Windsor	June 13	June 21	9
1782.	Manchester	October 10	October 24	15
1783.	Windsor	February 13	February 27	15
1783.	Westminster	October 9	October 24	16
1784.	Bennington	February 19	March 9	20
1784.	Rutland	October 14	October 29	16
1785.	Norwich	June 2	June 18	17
1785.	Windsor	October 13	October 27	15
1786.	Rutland	October 12	October 31	20
1787.	Bennington	February 15	March 10	24
1787.	Newbury	October 11	October 27	17
1788.	Manchester	October 9	October 25	17
1789.	Westminster	October 8	October 29	22
1790.	Castleton	October 14	October 28	15
1791.	Bennington	January 10	January 27	18
1791.	Windsor	October 13	November 3	22
1792.	Rutland	October 11	November 7	28
1793.	Windsor	October 10	November 4	26
1794.	Rutland	October 9	October 30	22
1795.	Windsor	October 8	October 27	20
1796.	Rutland	October 13	November 8	27

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Year and Place of Meeting		Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Days in Session.
1797.	Rutland	February 4	March 10	35
1797.	Windsor	October 12	November 10	30
1798.	Vergennes	October 11	November 8	29
1799.	Windsor	October 10	November 5	27
1800.	Middlebury	October 9	November 7	30
1801.	Newbury	October 8	November 6	30
1802.	Burlington	October 14	November 12	30
1803.	Westminster	October 13	November 14	33
1804.	Windsor	January 26	February 6	12
1804.	Rutland	October 11	November 9	30
1805.	Danville	October 10	November 8	30
1806.	Middlebury	October 7	November 11	34
1807.	Woodstock	October 8	November 11	35
1808.	Montpelier	October 13	November 11	30
1809.	Montpelier	October 12	November 8	28
1810.	Montpelier	October 11	November 5	26
1811.	Montpelier	October 10	October 31	22
1812.	Montpelier	October 8	November 9	33
1813.	Montpelier	October 14	November 17	35
1814.	Montpelier	October 13	November 11	30
1815.	Montpelier	October 12	November 13	33
1816.	Montpelier	October 10	November 6	28
1817.	Montpelier	October 9	November 7	30
1818.	Montpelier	October 8	November 12	36
1819.	Montpelier	October 14	November 17	35
1820.	Montpelier	October 12	November 16	36
1821.	Montpelier	October 11	November 16	37
1822.	Montpelier	October 10	November 13	35
1823.	Montpelier	October 9	November 7	30
1824.	Montpelier	October 14	November 19	37
1825.	Montpelier	October 13	November 18	37
1826.	Montpelier	October 12	November 16	36
1827.	Montpelier	October 11	November 15	36
1828.	Montpelier	October 9	October 31	23
1829.	Montpelier	October 8	October 30	23
1830.	Montpelier	October 14	November 11	29
1831.	Montpelier	October 13	November 10	29
1832.	Montpelier	October 11	November 9	30
1833.	Montpelier	October 10	November 8	30
1834.	Montpelier	October 9	November 7	30
1835.	Montpelier	October 8	November 11	35
1836.	Montpelier	October 13	November 17	36
1837.	Montpelier	October 12	November 2	22
1838.	Montpelier	October 11	November 6	27
1839.	Montpelier	October 1	November 19	41
1840.	Montpelier	October 8	October 29	22
1841.	Montpelier	October 14	November 11	29
1842.	Montpelier	October 13	November 14	33
1843.	Montpelier	October 12	November 2	22
1844.	Montpelier	October 10	October 31	22
1845.	Montpelier	October 9	November 6	29

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Year and Place of Meeting.		Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Days in Session.
1846.	Montpelier	October 8	November 2	26
1847.	Montpelier	October 14	November 15	33
1848.	Montpelier	October 12	November 13	33
1849.	Montpelier	October 11	November 13	32
1850.	Montpelier	October 10	November 14	36
1851.	Montpelier	October 9	November 20	43
1852.	Montpelier	October 14	November 24	42
1853.	Montpelier	October 13	December 7	56
1854.	Montpelier	October 12	November 16	36
1855.	Montpelier	October 11	November 16	37
1856.	Montpelier	October 9	November 19	42
1857.*	Montpelier	October 8	November 11	35
1858.	Montpelier	October 14	November 26	44
1859.	Montpelier	October 13	November 22	41
1860.	Montpelier	October 11	November 27	48
1861.*	Montpelier	October 10	November 21	43
1862.	Montpelier	October 9	December 3	56
1863.	Montpelier	October 8	November 11	35
1864.	Montpelier	October 13	November 23	42
1865.*	Montpelier	October 12	November 10	30
1866.	Montpelier	October 11	November 20	41
1867.*	Montpelier	October 10	November 22	44
1868.	Montpelier	October 8	November 20	44
1869.	Montpelier	October 14	November 17	35
1870.	Montpelier	October 5	November 23	50
1872.	Montpelier	October 2	November 27	57
1874.*	Montpelier	October 7	November 25	50
1876.	Montpelier	October 4	November 29	57
1878.	Montpelier	October 2	November 27	57
1880.*	Montpelier	October 6	December 24	69
1882.	Montpelier	October 4	November 29	57
1884.	Montpelier	October 1	November 26	57
1886.	Montpelier	October 6	November 24	50
1888.	Montpelier	October 3	November 27	56
1890.*	Montpelier	October 1	November 25	56
1892.	Montpelier	October 5	November 23	50
1894.	Montpelier	October 3	November 28	57

*There was an extra session convened Feb. 18, 1857, and continued ten days, for the purpose of taking measures to rebuild the State House, destroyed by fire; another April 23, 1861, and continued five days, to consider the duty of the State in relation to public affairs, consequent upon the rebellion; another March 9, 1865, continuing two days for the purpose of ratifying the proposed article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery; another March 27, 1867, continuing three days, for the purpose of considering the wants of a portion of the State, in relation to necessary railroad communication; and another Jan. 13, 1875, continuing four days, for the purpose of considering the wants of the State incident to the burning of the Vermont Reform School building. In 1880 the Legislature adjourned from Nov. 19 to Dec. 1. Another extra session was covened Aug. 25, 1891, continuing three days, for the purpose of accepting direct tax refunded, to convey site for public building in St. Albans, and to vote further appropriation for Columbian Exposition.

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JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the State are vested in a Supreme Court, a Court of Chancery, a County Court in each county, Justices of the Peace in the several towns, and a Probate Court in each probate district. The Judges of the Supreme Court are elected biennially by the Legislature, and all the other judicial officers by the people. From 1778 to 1786, inclusive, the Supreme Court consisted of five Judges; from 1786 to 1825, it consisted of three Judges; in 1825, 1826 and 1827, of four Judges; from 1827 to 1846, it consisted of five Judges; 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, of six Judges; in 1850 a change in the judiciary system was effected, by reducing the number of Supreme Court Judges to three, and by establishing a Circuit Court, consisting of four Judges; in 1857 the Circuit Court was abolished, and the number of Supreme Court Judges increased to six; in 1870, the number was increased to seven, which number constitutes the Court of the present day.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURT, FROM 1778 TO 1892.

1778.	1781 to Feb., 1782.	1783.
Moses Robinson,	Elisha Payne,	Moses Robinson,
John Shepardson,	Paul Spooner,	Paul Spooner,
John Fassett, Jr.,	Simeon Olcott,	John Fassett,
Thomas Chandler,	John Fassett, Jr.,	Peter Olcott,
John Throop.	Jonas Fay.	Thomas Porter.
1779.	**Feb. to Oct., 1782.**	**1784.**
Moses Robinson,	Moses Robinson,	Paul Spooner,
John Shepardson,	Paul Spooner,	John Fassett,
John Fassett, Jr.,	John Fassett, Jr.,	Nathaniel Niles,
John Throop,	John Throop,	Thomas Porter,
Paul Spooner.	*Jonas Fay.	Peter Olcott,
1780.	**1782.**	**1785.**
Moses Robinson,	Moses Robinson,	Moses Robinson,
Paul Spooner,	Paul Spooner,	Paul Spooner,
John Fassett, Jr.,	Jonas Fay,	Nathaniel Niles,
Increase Moseley,	John Fassett,	John Fassett,
John Throop.	Peter Olcott.	Thomas Porter.

* See *Governor and Council*, Vol. ii. pp. 116–17.

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1786.

Moses Robinson,
Paul Spooner,
Nathaniel Niles,
Nathaniel Chipman,
Luke Knowlton.

1787.

Moses Robinson,
Nathaniel Niles,
Paul Spooner.

1788.

Moses Robinson,
Paul Spooner,
Stephen R. Bradley.

1789-90.

Nathaniel Chipman,
Noah Smith,
Samuel Knight.

1791-92-93.

Samuel Knight,
Elijah Paine,
Isaac Tichenor.

1794-95.

Isaac Tichenor,
Lott Hall,
Enoch Woodbridge.

1796.

Nathaniel Chipman,
Lott Hall,
Enoch Woodbridge.

1797.

Israel Smith,
Enoch Woodbridge,
Lott Hall.

1798-99-1800.

Enoch Woodbridge,
Lott Hall,
Noah Smith.

1801-2.

Jonathan Robinson,
Royal Tyler,
Stephen Jacobs.

1803-4-5-6.

Jonathan Robinson,
Royal Tyler,
Theop. Harrington.

1807-8.

Royal Tyler,
Theop. Harrington,
Jonas Galusha.

1809-10-11-12.

Royal Tyler,
Theop. Harrington,
David Fay.

1813-14.

Nathaniel Chipman,
Daniel Farrand,
Jona. H. Hubbard.

1815.

Asa Aldis,
Richard Skinner,
James Fisk.

1816.

Richard Skinner,
James Fisk,
William A. Palmer.

1817-18-19-20.

Dudley Chase,
Joel Doolittle,
William Brayton.

1821.

C. P. Van Ness.
Joel Doolittle,
William Brayton.

1822.

C. P. Van Ness,
Joel Doolittle,
Chas. K. Williams.

1823.

Richard Skinner,
Chas K. Williams,
Asa Aiken.

1824.

Richard Skinner,
Joel Doolittle,
Asa Aiken.

1825-26.

Richard Skinner,
Samuel Prentiss,
Titus Hutchinson,
Stephen Royce, Jr.

1827.

Richard Skinner,
Samuel Prentiss,
Titus Hutchinson,
Bates Turner.

1828.

Richard Skinner,
Samuel Prentiss,
Titus Hutchinson,
Bates Turner,
Ephraim Paddock.

1829.

Samuel Prentiss,
Titus Hutchinson,
Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce, Jr.,
Ephraim Paddock.

1830.

Titus Hutchinson,
Chas. K. Williams.
Stephen Royce, Jr.
Ephraim Paddock,
John C. Thompson,

1831-32-33.

Titus Hutchinson,
Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce, Jr.,
Nicholas Baylies,
Samuel S. Phelps.

1834-35.

Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce,
Samuel S. Phelps,
Jacob Collamer,
John Mattocks.

1836-37.

Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce,
Samuel S. Phelps,
Jacob Collamer,
Isaac F. Redfield.

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1838-39-40-41.

Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce,
Jacob Collamer,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett.

1842.

Chas K. Williams,
Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
William Hebard.

1843.

Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
Daniel Kellogg.

1844.

Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
William Hebard.

1845.

Chas. K. Williams,
Stephen Royce.
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
Daniel Kellogg.

1846-47.

Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
Daniel Kellogg,
Hiland Hall,
Charles Davis.

1848-49.

Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
Daniel Kellogg,
Hiland Hall,
Luke P. Poland,

1850.

Supreme Court.

Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Daniel Kellogg.

Circuit Court.

Robert Pierpoint,
Jacob Collamer,
Milo L. Bennett,
Luke P. Poland,

1851.

Svpreme Court.

Stephen Royce,
Isaac F. Redfield,
Pierpoint Isham.

Circuit Court.

Robert Pierpoint,
Jacob Collamer,
Asahel Peck,
Luke P. Poland.

1852-53.

Supreme Covrt.

Isaac F. Redfield,
Pierpoint Isham,
Milo L. Bennett.

Circuit Court.

Robert Pierpoint,
Jacob Collamer,
Asahel Peck,
Luke P. Poland.

1854-55.

Supreme Court.

Isaac F. Redfield,
Pierpoint Isham,
Milo L. Bennett.

Circuit Court.

Robert Pierpoint,
Abel Underwood,
Asahel Peck,
Luke P. Poland.

1856.

Supreme Court.

Isaac F. Redfield,
Pierpoint Isham,
Milo L. Bennett.

Circuit Court.

Wm. C. Kittredge,
Abel Underwood,
Asahel Peck,
Luke P. Poland.

1857-58.

Supreme Court.

Isaac F. Redfield,
Milo L. Bennett,
Luke P. Poland,
Asa O. Aldis,
John Pierpoint,
James Barrett.

1859.

Isaac F. Redfield,
Luke P. Poland,
Asa O. Aldis,
John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Loyal C. Kellogg.

1860--61--62--63--64.

Luke P. Poland,
Asa O. Aldis,
John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Loyal C. Kellogg,
Asahel Peck.

1865--66.

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Loyal C. Kellogg,
Asahel Peck,
William C. Wilson,
Benjamin H. Steele.

1867--68.

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Asahel Peck,
William C. Wilson,
Benjamin H. Steele,
John Prout.

1869.

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Asahel Peck,
William C. Wilson,
Benjamin H. Steele,
Hoyt H. Wheeler.

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1870--72--74.*

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Asahel Peck,
Hoyt H. Wheeler,
Homer E. Royce,
Timothy P. Redfield
Jonathan Ross.

1874--76.

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Hoyt H. Wheeler,
Homer E. Royce,
Timothy P. Redfield
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers.

1876--78.

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Hoyt H. Wheeler.
Homer E. Royce,
Timothy P. Redfield
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers.

1878--80.

John Pierpoint,
James Barrett,
Homer E. Royce,
Timothy P. Redfield
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers,
Walter C. Dunton.

1880--82.

John Pierpoint,
Homer E. Royce,
Timothy P. Redfield
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers,
Wheelock G. Veazey
Russell S. Taft.

1882--84.

Homer E. Royce,
Timothy P. Redfield
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers,
Wheelock G. Veazey
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell.

1884--86.

Homer E. Royce,
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers,
Wheelock G. Veazey
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell,
William H. Walker.

1886--88.

Homer E. Royce,
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers,
Wheelock G. Veazey
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell,
James M. Tyler,

1888--90.

Homer E. Royce,
Jonathan Ross,
H. Henry Powers,
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell,
James M. Tyler,
Loveland Munson,

1890--92.

Jonathan Ross,
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell,
James M. Tyler,
Loveland Munson,
Henry R. Start,
Laforest H. Thompson.

1892--94.

Jonathan Ross,
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell,
James M. Tyler,
Loveland Munson,
Henry R. Start,
Laforest H. Thompson.

1894--96.

Jonathan Ross,
Russell S. Taft,
John W. Rowell,
James M. Taylor,
Loveland Munson,
Henry R. Start,
Laforest H. Thompson.

* Biennial elections from and after 1870.

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COUNTIES.

PREVIOUS to the Declaration of the Independence of Vermont, in 1777, the State was included within the limits of four counties.

The County of Cumberland, embracing that portion of the State lying east of the Green Mountains and extending as far north as the south line of Orange County, was established by the Colonial Legislature of New York, in 1766. This act was annulled by virtue of a royal decree in 1767, but was renewed in 1768, and the county was incorporated in March of the same year. The first shire town was Chester, but the county seat was removed to Westminster in 1772.

The County of Gloucester, embracing all of the State lying east of the Green Mountains and north of Cumberland County, was established in 1770. The shire town was Newbury.

The County of Charlotte, embracing a portion of the State of New York and that portion of Vermont lying west of the Green Mountains and north of the towns of Arlington and Sunderland, was constituted in 1772, with its shire located at Skeenesborough (now Whitehall, N. Y.)

The remainder of the State, lying west of the Green Mountains and south of the County of Charlotte, was embraced in the County of Albany, in the State of New York.

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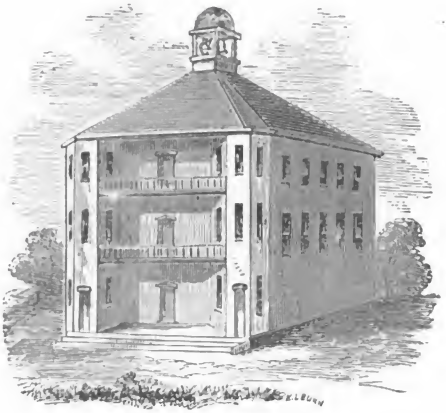

FIRST STATE HOUSE.

SECOND STATE HOUSE.

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A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STATE HOUSES OF VERMONT.

As the new State House has just been occupied by the Government, the occasion is a good one for a full description of the building. By way of introduction, we notice the State Houses preceding the present one. For thirty years after the organization of a State Government, Vermont had no seat of government—no State House. Governors, Councillors and Legislators were as peripatetic as German peddlers, and, not unfrequently, footed their way, with packs of clothing and provisions on their backs. This was inconvenient, to say the least; and, for that reason or a better one, the Legislature in 1805 made Montpelier "the permanent seat of the legislature for holding all their sessions," with two conditions: first that Montpelier should give the land for a Capitol, and build the house by the 1st of Sept., 1808; and second, that if a future Legislature shall cease to hold their sessions in Montpelier, the State shall pay to Montpelier the value of the property.

THE FIRST STATE HOUSE.

Montpelier complied with the required condition, having built the house and deeded the land, at an expense then reckoned at from $8,000 to $9,000 for the house and $2,000 for the land—the latter having been given by THOMAS DAVIS, who is still a citizen of Montpelier. The building was located, a few rods south-east of the present, by Elijah Paine, Ezra Butler and James Whitelaw, who were appointed by the State for that purpose. No correct drawing of the house has ever been made, to our knowledge. But we remember it well. Annexed

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is an inartistic cut of it. It was of wood, three stories high, and made ten-sided in shape, by cutting the corners of the ends fronting on the street, so as to admit of winding stairs to the gallery and council-chamber, and by cutting in the centre of the front for a covered way into the building. A bell-tower surmounted the centre. and from the sides of this tower the roof ran down in each direction to the eaves to meet each corner angle.

The Executive Council Chamber (there was no Senate then), was in the south-east corner of the third story, in front of "Jefferson Hall." The Governor presided at the head of the table, and the Lieut.-Governor sat and voted with the twelve Councillors. Of course the room was small—in these days it would be regarded as hardly less inaccessible than the top of Camel's Hump; but for 28 years the silvery-headed veterans of the State achieved the height. Doubtless they felt the weight of their responsibilities and honors, as they climbed the interminable stairs. At any rate, they were very grave men, and when we looked in upon the council chamber we were impressed as if it had been a cathedral. There was a long table in this chamber, and the Councillors had chairs. There was, too, we think, a bar, (liquorless, of course), beyond which spectators could not be admitted.

The hall of the House of Representatives was on the first floor, in the north end of the building, and occupied two stories—the third story above the Hall being occupied by "Jefferson Hall," (used as a caucus room, and by canvassing committees), and a few committee rooms. The ceiling was supported on each side of the area in the centre by a row of square pillars, with moulded bases reaching above the backs of the seats, and with capitals elaborately ornamented for that day; and the room was warmed by a very large two-story stove in the centre. The position of Speaker's and Clerk's desks, seats for the members and gallery, was esentially the same as in each succeeding house. The seats were of plank, straight-backed, and each back covered by a plank wide enough to admit of writing votes or amendments upon it—that is to say, before it was ruined by

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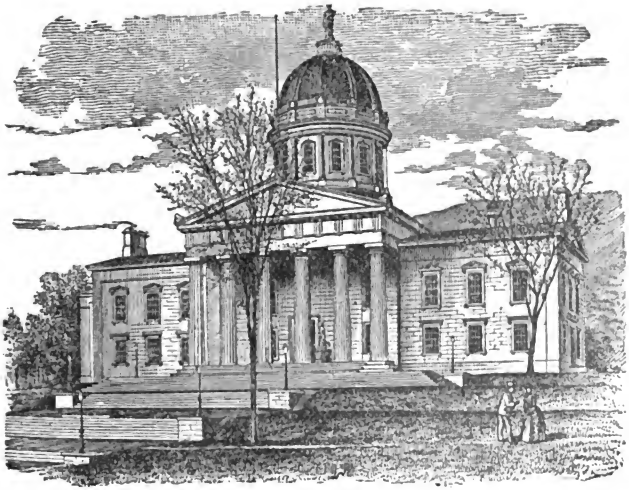

PRESENT STATE HOUSE.

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the jack-knife. The truth is, this old house was literally *whittled* out of use. The holes were too big for putty and paint, and too ugly to be agreeable. So a new house was indispensable, while, in all but the seats, the old was not half worn out.

THE SECOND STATE HOUSE.

On the 8th of Nov., 1832, (being twenty-seven years, to a day, after the passage of the first act making Montpelier the Capital), the Legislature made provision for "erecting a new State House at Montpelier," on condition that the inhabitants of Montpelier shall give good and sufficient security, by the 1st day of Jan. following, "to pay into the Treasury of this State the sum of fifteen thousand dollars—one half of said sum to be paid in one year, and the remainder in two years from the passage of this act." Montpelier gave the bond thus required, and more than fu filled it, having, in addition, purchased land for the State, at an expense of $3,000—thus making the sum of $18,000 paid by Montpelier for the second State House. Samuel C. Crafts, Allen Wardner and Geo. T. Hodges fixed the site of the new house, (about two hundred and fifty feet northwest of the first State House,) and adopted the plan of Ammi B. Young. Lebbeus Egerton was the superintendent until the Autumn of 1836, when Ammi B. Young was appointed, he having been the architect from the beginning. The work was commenced in the winter of 1833, and completed in the autumn of 1838, (five years and a half), at a cost of $132,077.23. The exterior walls were of granite, lined with brick, and the partitions in the basement, or first story, were also of brick—but the partitions above were of wood. As the site, entrance and grounds of the third [now the new] State House are the same as of the second, we copy the entire description of the latter from Thompson's Vermont.

"The building stands on an elevated site, about 325 feet north of State street, on which it fronts, and is about 35 feet above the level of it. The entrance to the grounds, and principal approach to the house from that street, is noble and

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commanding; the gateways, the fence, the grounds, and all their details are in keeping with the building, and assist in giving to it that consideration it should have, as the capitol of a flourishing, independent state. The building is very neat and simple in its design; a pure architectural character is preserved throughout; this combined with the convenience of interior arrangement, and the permanency of its construction, renders it a structure of more merit than any other in New England. It is in form of a cross, showing in front a centre 72 feet broad, ornamented with a projecting portico of six columns, 6 feet in diameter, of the Grecian Doric order, with its proper entablature and pediment extending the whole width of the centre, and the two wings each 39 feet, making the whole length 156 feet. The centre is 100 feet deep, and the wings 50 feet deep. To the apex of the pediment of the portico in the centre is 60 feet, and to the top of the dome 100 feet from the ground. The wings are 36 feet high. The walls of the exterior are of a beautiful colored granite, which shows the architectural details to great advantage, and the roof and dome are covered with copper.

"The interior is entered in front from the portico, through a door 8 feet wide, into the entrance hall 32 by 38 feet, 14 feet high, the ceiling of which is supported by 6 ionic columns, 18 inches in diameter; there is also an entrance from each end and rear of the building, communicating with the entrance hall, by corridors of proper width. In the lower story are offices for the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Auditor of Accounts, and the engrossing Clerk; the two first have fire-proof safes attached to them. There are also in this story eleven committee rooms, and two rooms for furnaces to heat the halls, &c., in the principal story. To the right and left from the entrance hall two spacious stairways lead to two circular halls or landings in the second or principal story. These halls are 20 feet in diameter and 20 feet high with domical ceilings, and communicate with the senate chamber and its gallery, the vestibule to the representatives' hall, the governor's room, the library, and several rooms for the officers of the senate, etc.; and they also communicate by stairways and galleries with the gallery to the representatives' hall and committee rooms in the attic. The vestibule to the representatives' hall is 18 by 36 feet, 18 high, and is square in plan. The representatives' hall is in form of the letter D, is 57 by 67 feet and 31 feet high, with domical ceilings. The senate chamber is elliptical on the plan 30 by 44 feet, and 22 feet high with domical ceilings. The governor's room is square, 20 by 24 feet, 18 feet high. The library is 18 by 36 feet, 18 feet high, with gallery and shelves capable of holding 10,000 volumes. All the above rooms are finished in a neat and appropriate manner, the walls have an agreeable architectural ordinance

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of columns, pilasters, niches, autac, etc., and their ceilings are panneled in the simple and imposing style of Grecian architecture From the peculiar profile of the mouldings of the ceilings, and the curves of the arches, the most beautiful gradations of light and shade are produced, from the brightest light to the deepest shade, so combined as to give the greatest possible effect and beauty to the whole. The rooms are all furnished in a neat and appropriate manner, with their proper furniture. The representatives' hall has hard wood desks and seats for the members, and the officers their proper desks and chairs. The governor's room and senate chamber are furnished with black walnut tables and chairs, and everything is in perfect keeping throughout the house."

This house was first occupied by the Legislature in Oct., 1836, and after twenty-one years of use, on the evening of the 6th of Jan., 1857, the building took fire under the floor of the Representatives' Hall. From thence the fire ran within the ceiling to the roof and dome, and quickly turned our "beautiful house" into a ruin, which can be matched for picturesqueness nowhere short of the land, and perhaps the very temple, that gave the pattern for the chief glory of ours—we mean the portico.

* * * * * *

On the 18th of February, 1857, the Legislature met in special session, and after nine days spent in deliberation and debate, an appropriation of $40,000 was made [Sec. 1] "for the purpose of rebuilding the State House, and making such repairs and improvements in and around the same, and furnishing said House, as may be necessary"—"provided the inhabitants of Montpelier, or any individuals, shall, before the rising of this Legislature, give good and sufficient security to the Treasurer of this State, to pay into the Treasury of the State a sum equal to the whole cost of the work, mentioned in the first section of this act, one-half of said sum to be paid in one year, and the remainder in two years from the passage of this act, or on the completion of the work"

In compliance with the conditions of this act, a bond was executed on the 27th of February, 1857, by Elisha P. Jewett, Geo. W. Collamer and Erastus Hubbard, in

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the penal sum of $100,000, conditioned as the act provided. The Legislature therefore appropriated, Nov. 10, 1857, $30,000 more, "and such further sum as may be paid into the treasury on the bond"—all "for the purpose of paying the expense of rebuilding the State House in Montpelier, and making such repairs and improvements in and around the same, and furnishing said house as may be necessary." In August, 1858, it was obvious that the appropriation by the State would not permit the roof to be finished and the walls protected through the ensuing winter. No demand was made by the State, of Montpelier, or of the signers of the bond, at that or any other time; but the people of Montpelier took their own course, and paid $10,000. The Legislature, in 1858, refused any appropriation, and of course left the superintendent without funds, except such as might be paid by Montpelier, and used under the words of the act of Nov. 10, 1857, above quoted. Then such of the citizens of Montpelier as could pay the money from their own funds or had credit enough to make a good bank note, subscribed a fund of $53,000, out of which, after paying interest and expenses of discounting the paper, the Superintendent was assured of about $40,000 net for the completion of the house. Thus the citizens of Montpelier have twice indicated their unwillingness to have the burden of the State House thrown upon three of their neighbors. And they were right. We believe each and every one of them will forever stick to that sentiment, even if it takes "the bottom dollar of his pile." Twice, too, have they indicated their readiness to pay, though the burden was heavy, whenever the exigencies of the State demand it.

Thus the work has gone on; and now for the work itself.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Governor Fletcher appointed Geo. P. Marsh of Burlington, Norman Williams of Woodstock, and John Porter of Hartford, Commissioners, and Thos. E. Powers of Woodstock, Superintendent, under the act of Feb. 27, 1857. The Commissioners determined, not

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only to "rebuild" the State House, with "repairs and improvements" but to *enlarge* it, by lengthening the main building and both of the wings—of course taking down the old walls to the foundation, and requiring new excavations and foundations for the additions. To show the extent of the enlargement and "improvement," we remark the exterior walls of the former house measured 600 feet in length. The new measures 677; and, moreover, the wings have had an addition to their height, and the second story has had brick partitions in place of lathing, equal, in all, to 84 feet in length of exterior walls—making in all 761 feet of wall. The old was 600 feet, the new 761—difference 161, or 26 83-100 per cent. The new, then, measured by its walls, is more than one-fourth larger than the old. We must also observe another marked difference; the floor of the second story is constructed upon another beneath it of solid iron, brick and concrete. For "improvements," we may further specify a library room of more than double the capacity of the old for shelf room—enlarged Executive, Senatorial and Legislative Halls—superior offices and committee rooms, with a cabinet for specimens in geology and natural history—modern finish and furnishing of the whole building, with tasteful ornamen s wherever admissable —free ventilation in all the rooms—the warming of the whole by steam, and the lighting of all by gas—both with perfect and admirable fixtures, and the latter affording wide scope for taste in the fine arts, which has been happily improved by the superintendent and the gentlemen having that work in charge.

We now go on with the details, furnished by J. R. Richards of Boston, under whose plans as architect, the entire interior has been finished.

Proposals were issued for the removal of the old walls by advertisement March 25th, 1857, and contracts were made the same season for the stone foundations and cellar walls, for framing, and for dressing granite and bricks required for the construction of the building. The prosecution of these works commenced with large forces of men and materials, and they had so far progressed as to reach the second story windows

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in the autumn, when, from the inclemency of the weather and to secure a better building, the walls were boarded for the winter. The contracts at that time had reference to the completion only of the skeleton of the building. Up to that time, T. W. Silloway of Boston, was the Architect, when J. R. Richards of Boston, was appointed, and continued until the completion and furnishing of the building. Contracts were from time to time made for the remaining works and materials and they have been prosecuted in such a manner that the entire building, including the furniture, for which special designs were made by the Architect, Mr. Joseph R. Richards, was completed ready for occupancy previous to Oct. 13, 1859. Contracts were made favorable for the State, and the money has been judiciously and economically expended. The time occupied in the work has been but two years and a half.

GENERAL AND MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION.

The building consists of a central building and two wings. The central building has in front a Doric portico, seventy-two feet eight inches in length, by eighteen feet, projection, connected with wall in rear of the same which forms the main front wall of the central building and is of the same width with portico; the side walls are each ninety-five feet eight inches long. The height of the portico to the apex is just sixty feet. The central building is surmounted by a dome and cupola which is fifty-six feet nine inches in height, from the apex of the portico to top of the balustrade of dome, and is forty-four feet in diameter at base. The whole is capped by a statue representing Agriculture, by L. G. Mead, Jr., of Brattleboro. The wings are each fifty-two feet long in front, by fifty feet eight inches on ends, and are each forty-seven feet eight inches high, from the base course to the apex of the pediment, and their cornices are eight feet four inches below that of the central building. Thus giving the form of the Greek Cross to the structure.

The central building is sub-divided, within the building into three stories. The first or entrance story,

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which is four feet above the level of the ground and seven inches above the portico floor, is thirteen feet in clear height; the second story, having in front the vestibule, nineteen feet six inches in clear height, the officers' rooms as below described, eighteen feet in clear height and the Representatives' Hall thirty-one feet in clear height; the third or mezzanine story, which is over the vestibule, nine feet in clear height.

The wings are sub-divided, within the building, into three stories, viz: a basement at east end of the same which is seven feet below ground and four above ground, eleven feet in clear height; the first or entrance story on a level with that of the central building, thirteen feet in clear height; the second story, the floor of which is on a level with that of the central building, having the Senate Chamber in one wing twenty-one feet in clear height, the officers' rooms eighteen feet in clear height, the Reception Room in the other wing, twenty feet in clear height, the Governor's Room twenty feet in clear height, and the officers' rooms eighteen feet in clear height.

The wings have been lengthened twelve feet six inches from the size of the original building, and the walls carried up 33 inches higher; the battlement has been omitted and a pediment end with the cornice is continued up the racks of the pediment, making a neat and corresponding style of finish with the sides of the structure. This change from the former building was adopted by the Commissioners from a design by Mr. J. R. Richards. The roof is in deck form, having a pitch from the two sides of the portico and central building, and from the two sides of each of the wings, upwards to a ridge, sufficient for the copper covering thereto, and contains skylights arranged in a fire-proof manner for the Reception Room. The gutters are of copper, connected with the roof copper and by copper conductors to the ground drain.

The design of the exterior consists of a beautiful Doric portico approached by flights of granite steps, similar in every respect to the old one, having its columns and entablature of granite, of the Doric order; the ceiling of the same is paneled and enriched by

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mouldings. The exterior walls are of granite, having windows with moulded granite caps and brackets. The portico and the pediment end of wings are architectural and beautiful.

The two wings of the capitol are made to appear subservient to the principal structure, by the greater height and projection of the central building, and are crowned by an entablature.

CONSTRUCTION.

The entire exterior walls are constructed, beneath the surface of the ground, of massive stone masonry built on to, and connected with, the stone ledge which runs under the whole of the building; and above the surface of the ground they are faced with dressed granite, backed up with solid brick masonry, having suitable air spaces and flues. All partitions in the interior of the building and the staircases, are constructed of brick; and in the first story, brick projections from the inside faces of the corridor walls are finished as pilasters with ornamental caps supporting the cross-beams of the paneled ceiling.

The supporting columns of the first story are of cast iron, fluted and ornamented with an enriched capital of the Ionic order; the beams of the ceiling of the vestibule are of wrought iron, furred to receive plaster finish and complete the finish for the paneled ceiling. The flooring of nearly the entire first story is built upon the stone ledge with spaces for air under the rooms. The corridors, comprising an area of over three thousand square feet, are finished with marble tiles. The ceiling of this entire story is constructed with brick arches supported by wrought iron beams and covered with concrete to a uniform level, in which is laid cleats properly formed for the securing of floor boards for the flooring of the second story. This story may therefore be considered fire-proof so far as any danger of fire from the inside of the building is concerned.

The doors are of wood, and the doorways are adorned with moulded and carved architraves and cap of wood, ornamental consols and granite thresholds. The window frames and sashes are of wood, neatly finished

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on the inside with wood architraves. The ceiling is furred down from the brick-work and receives the stucco, which in the corridors and vestibule is paneled with deep double sunk panels, enriched by a plain moulding in the upper ones and ornaments in the lower.

The central building is connected with the wings by the vestibule, which is 38 feet 10 inches wide, by 25 feet 8 inches long, and the corridor opening from it 12½ feet in width, and extending the entire length of the central building to the rear door, with the corridors of the wings, which are 8 feet 6 in. wide, with the exception of twenty feet at each of the entrances, which are 10 feet wide, and extend their entire length from the entrance doors at the end of each wing, intersecting the former in the centre of their length.

Within the corridors are placed the two flights of iron stairs that reach the second story, opening into the corridors thereof, and connected by a brick flooring, supported by wrought iron beams, to the several rooms and flights of stairs above. The staircases are open to the corridors and are built of brick, having iron and brick galleries at each landing, and are finished to the brick and iron ceilings, which are constructed by arches and wrought iron beams, with panels. These staircases are fire-proof, having iron doors leading to the galleries and to the dome. The pilasters at the landings and in the corridors above the first story are built of brick, and are finished with moulded caps.

The stairs above the first story and the rail of the stairs in first story are of wood, the rails and balusters of which are solid mahogany, neatly moulded, and of a bold and massive proportion—furnished by Geo. Edgerton, of Boston. The stairs and balusters of the first story are of iron, ornamented from a special design. The reception room is also made fire-proof, by brick arches supported by wrought iron beams built over the stucco ceiling below described. The brick partitions above the first story support the roof, in connection with the exterior walls. All brick partitions that span openings in the walls below are strengthened by heavy iron skew-backs supporting brick arches continued through the thickness of the several walls, and are

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otherwise tied and cross-tied by heavy iron rods. The outside walls are furred in the rooms; and to the laths secured thereon, and directly upon the interior brick walls, is secured the plastering, which is put on with three coats; the first two being composed of hair and lime mortar, thoroughly mixed and applied; the finish coat being a lime, putty and plaster composition or stucco, for the ceiling and walls of the principal rooms, and lime, sand and plaster for the committee rooms. The furring, though covered by plastering, was evenly and securely put on by a skillful workman.

INTERIOR DESIGNS AND ACCOMMODATION.

Basement Story—In this story, which is partly beneath the ground, there is a room at the end of the east wing, 18 by 45 feet, 11 feet high—containing a brick hot-air closet and cistern of water.

First Story—East Wing.—At the left of the entrance is the Adjutant and Inspector General's room, 19 by 16 feet 7 inches,—all rooms in this story being of the uniform clear height of 14 feet. Adjoining this room, and opening into it, is a room originally 17 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 3 inches which has been fitted up as a fire-proof vault for this office. Adjoining this vault is a committee room 17 feet 5 inches by 15 feet. At the right of the entrance is the Auditor's office and two committee rooms which correspond in size to the three rooms opposite.

West Wing.—At the right of the entrance is the Secretary of State's room, 18 5 by 16 feet 7 inches; opening from it is a large safe, 12 by 16 feet; and next adjoining a Committee room, 17 5 by 14 feet 2 inches. On the opposite side of the corridor are three Committee rooms; the first, at the left of the entrance, is 18 by 16 feet 7 inches; (a corridor, 5 feet 8 inches wide, has been taken off from this room for an entrance to the new library building;) the next adjoining, 14 by 17 feet 5 inches, and the next, 15 3 by 17 feet 5 inches.

Central Building.—Opening from the portico is the vestibule, 38 10 by 25 feet 8 inches; at either end of which is a flight of stairs, and at each side and rear a

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wide corridor traversing the entire length of the wings and central building, intersecting at the staircases. On the right of the vestibule is the room appropriated to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is 21 5 by 13 feet 7 inches. At the left of the entrance, and directly opposite to this room, is the Treasurer's room, of the same dimensions, and having besides a safe opening into it. At the left of the corridor is a Committee room, 53 8 by 26 feet. On the opposite side of the corridor is a Committee and Cabinet room, 24 8 by 26 feet, having two closets; adjoining this, and at the left from the rear entrance is the Cabinet room, 28 by 26 feet; this room has cases on the blank wall, arranged in two stories, (the gallery of the second story of which is approached by a flight of iron stairs), convenient for the exhibition of the minerals descriptive of the recent geological survey of the State, and Thompson's Cabinet of Natural History.

The appearance of the interior of this first story, on entering it from the portico, is very striking. The beautiful tessellated floor of marble, the enriched and moulded deep double sunk panels in the ceiling, and ornamental flights of iron stairs, give to the whole, seen in the grand perspective, an imposing air of elegance and taste. The moulded caps, consoles, paneled jams and other finish of the doors, give relief to the walls, and assist to harmonize the general effect. The iron stairs, constructed with great care, having a remarkably easy rise and tread, are decidedly the handsomest in the Union. These were furnished by Cushing & Mack, of Lowell, Mass.

Second Story.—The two largest rooms in the East wing, next adjoining the central building, are for the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, and are each 20 by 18 feet 6 inches, and 18 feet high, having safes opening into them. The Clerk has also an adjoining room, 16 9 by 13 feet 7 inches, and 18 feet high, corresponding to the room assigned to the Secretary to the Governor, which is in the central building. The Senate Chamber, occupying the remaining portion of this wing, is elliptical in form, 46 by 38 feet, 22 feet high, adorned with Corinthian fluted columns, having

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carved capitals, supporting an entablature, from which springs a cove ceiling, continuing the outline of the ellipse. This ceiling is moulded and enriched in panels, having counter curved heads ornamented in stucco, and bead and button mouldings in the beams, terminating in a moulded rim of elliptical form, surrounding yet other ornamental panels, with circular returns and ornaments between, on the flat of the ceiling, converging to the centre-piece, from which is hung a massive twelve light chandelier. The lobbies are adorned with fluted columns, having bases and Corinthian capitals, resting on a pedestal, and supporting an entablature and open balustrade of the gallery. In front of the balustrade and fitted between the rail and base is a neat marble-faced clock. The lobbies are parallel to the curve of the room, returned by a quarter circle to the wall. The President's desk is of solid black walnut, of highly ornamental pattern, designed by the architect especially for the place, and made, as was also the Secretary's table, and the furniture and upholstery of the entire building, by Blake & Davenport, of Boston, under the immediate direction of John A. Ellis. The desk is curved and irregular in outline, paneled and carved, and has at each projection in front a carved buttress, and in the center panel the coat of arms of the State of Vermont is elegantly carved. The Senators' desks and chairs are designed and arranged so as to give ample space for the comfort and convenience of Senators. The furniture throughout the building is of black walnut. The carpeting, which was furnished by Lovejoy & Wood, of Boston, is excellent in quality and well adapted to the various rooms. Of the desks in the Senate and Representatives' hall it is due to the Superintendent to say, that faults exist that were not discovered until the delivery of the articles, a few days ago, and too late to be remedied for this session. The contractors will of course make the necessary correction as soon as possible.

West Wing.—The Library occupies one-half of this wing, and is 49 7 by 23 feet, 20 feet high. This room is arranged by alcoves, more with a view to the collection and preservation of books for State purposes, than

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as a circulating library or reading-room. The alcoves are two stories in height; the first having the ends ornamented with paneled pilasters, having bases and caps of wood, in the Doric order, supporting a cornice and open balustrade for the gallery. The alcoves of the second story recede from the front of those in the first story, allowing thereby space for access to each and for the gallery. Access is had to the gallery by a neat and commodious flight of stairs, the treads, rises, balusters, rail and post of which and the lining of the well-room, are of black walnut. The ends of the alcoves are ornamented with paneled pilasters, having bases and stucco Corinthian capitals, supporting a rich entablature, forming the upper ornaments of the room. The ceiling of this room is paneled and moulded, and the ornamented centre panels are arranged with large sky-lights, of stained glass, having over them other glass sky-lights for protection, provided with fire-proof shutters. The shelves in the alcoves are arranged for books of various sizes, and room is obtained by the disposition of the plan for more than 20,000 volumes, and for years to come it will suffice for the desired purpose. The outer door of the library is of iron. (Since the new library building was built, the alcoves of this room have been taken out and the room fitted up for a reception room.) Adjoining this room, and separated from it by a brick wall, is the Governor's room, a model of taste and beauty in finish and furniture; it is 34 7 by 22 feet, 20 feet high. The ceiling of this room is paneled in geometrical pattern of double sinkage, moulded around one and ornamented on the upper, with elegant center-pieces in the five central panels, the center one being of different pattern. The cornice around the room is moulded, and adorned with open-work ornaments. The windows are dressed with pediment caps, carved consoles, architraves and paneled backs and furnished with rich silk brocatelle curtains and gilt cornices. The doors have architraves and pediment caps of less projection. Between the windows is an elegant and extensive pier glass and elegantly carved table.

Leading from this room is the ante-room, which is 14 by 13 feet, 17 feet high, and the room for the Secretary

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to Governor leading from the ante-room, which is 13 7 by 16 feet 9 inches—the Secretary's room having a fire-proof safe opening into it. The Secretary's room is in the central building, and adjoining it and directly over the vestibule of the first story, is the second story vestibule, which is 38 10 by 17 feet 10 inches, 21 feet high, having ornamental consoles, and caps to the windows and panels in the end walls, and two niches in the side wall—wh rein at no distant day it is to be hoped will be placed life-size statues of men worthy of the honor. Beautiful bronze statues now occupy them. The ceiling of this room is paneled, but of a different pattern from that in any other room, moulded exceedingly neat and well proportioned and ornamented, and the rims of the panels ornamented with fret work, stopped by a beautiful rosette at each intersection. The walls are finished by an entablature having dentil cornice and moulded architrave. On the same side with the niches, and in the centre of the wall, is a large door-way finished with pilasters having bases and carved capitals, in the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature with pediment cap, dentil cornice, and moulded architrave. This doorway is the entrance to the Representatives' Hall

The Representatives' Hall is 69 9 by 67 feet, 31 feet high, and is in form of the letter D. The walls are relieved by pilasters fluted, having bases supported by pedestals and carved capitals, of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature, from which springs a cove to the flat ceiling, terminating in a moulded border and stopped at each intersection by a moulded pendant. The panels of the cove and ceiling are double sunk, exceedingly well proportioned, moulded and ornamented, and are continued in curves parallel to that of the wall. The centre-piece is very graceful in outline and is eighteen feet in diameter, and bears unmistakable signs of originality. The rear end of this room is finished like the sides, but without the cove at the top of the entablature, and by the skillful treatment of the architect, has not the heavy stolid appearance of the attic base usually accompanying the natural order of finish. It has neat plain panels proportioned to the

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place, and in the center one, directly over the Speaker's desk, is placed the Coat-of-Arms of the State, carved in wood, gilded and painted, with scroll-work at base. It was executed by John A. Ellis of Cambridge, Mass., and is a piece worthy of any artist. The various cornices and panels in the ceiling of the room are enriched with stucco ornaments just sufficient for an easy relief and to give a graceful effect to the whole. The rear of the Hall has a raised platform, 7 feet wide and 67 feet long, approached by a flight of four stairs on either side of the Speaker's Desk, protected in front by a black walnut moulded rail rising 6 inches above the floor. The seats on this platform, for the use of the Senate in Joint Assembly, were designed for the place and are appropriate to it. The Bar of the House is 17 by 38 feet, and from it rises at each side the inclined plane, on which are secured the Representatives' desks and chairs. These are placed on circles, corresponding to the shape of the room. By the arrangement of desks, each Representative has ample room for writing and speaking. The Speaker's and Clerk's desks, tho' plainer in style than that of the President of the Senate, are well proportioned and beautiful in finish. The lobbies are finished similar to those of the Senate Chamber, and add much to the appearance of the room. They are made on a circle parallel to the rear wall of the Hall, returned to the wall by a quarter circle. Opening from the flight of stairs on each side of the corridor and vestibule, by an easy flight, are the galleries of the Representatives' Hall and Senate Chamber; and from the side nearest the latter room is a flight conducting to the large room in the third story, and from thence to the cupola and dome.

GAS FIXTURES.

N. W. Turner of Boston furnished the Gas Fixtures, from the manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia, of which the *Philadelphia Press* says:

"We have seen the chandelier intended for the House of Representatives, and admire it much. It has 24 burners on two tiers; is 10 feet in diameter and 14 feet

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high. A series of beautiful statuettes embellish this—representing Prudence, Science, Commerce and Eloquence.—Mr. Thos. E. Powers, a relation of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, is superintendent of the new Capitol, which will replace the building burnt some time ago. Out of compliment of Mr. Powers, a statuette of the Greek Slave has also been introduced by C. & B., with good effect. Around the main body of the chandelier the arms of Vermont are introduced—the shield, containing the cow, three sheaves of wheat, pine tree and Green Mountains, while above is placed the crest, which is a deer's head erect. The execution of the various articles is in that style of excellence which has long since placed Philadelphia gas-fitting and ornamentation far above that even of Paris."

The fixtures on the desk of the President of the Senate are of French manufacture—all the rest are American.

HEATING APPARATUS.

Colbath, Richardson & Co., of Manchester, N. H., were the contractors for this apparatus. The apparatus consists of a boiler, of thirty 2½ inch brass flues, 15 feet long, manufactured by Chubbuck & Campbell, of Roxbury, Mass. The boiler is placed in a new granite building, 45 by 22½ feet, in the rear of the Capitol, from which service pipe is laid to all parts of the latter building, leading to separate hot air closets properly constructed for heating the Representatives' Hall, Senate Chamber, and Library, through large coils therein, and smaller coils in other parts of the building. The screens covering the coils are of cast iron, gilt bronzed and marble topped. These screens were manufactured by James Jackson of New York, and are new and elegant in design and beautifully finished.

The principal carving in the building was done by James Hobbs of Boston.

The stucco work throughout, which is of the most perfect and beautiful kind, evincing the highest degree of taste and skill, was done under the charge of Asa D. Morse of Boston, who commenced his trade on the State House that preceded this. The interior wood finish

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has been done under the charge of Chas. W. Sayward of Cambridge, Mass. The trimmings to the doors and windows were from the well known manufactory of Enoch Robinson of Boston; and the engraved numbers and door-plates were furnished by Lyman Haskell of Boston—the gilt labels for offices, committee rooms, &c., by Henry T. Marsh, Woodstock—all which are highly creditable to them. The glass of the entire front and ends is of the best crystal plate, furnished by Damon, Sherburne & Co., of Boston. In all the departments of the work a multitude of competent men have been employed, and their works do praise them. We should be happy to give them all due credit by name, but it is impossible. In conclusion, however, we must say, that for the thoroughness, speed and economy of the work, the good taste everywhere displayed, and the fine adaptation of every part of it to the desired purpose, the highest praise is due to the Superintendent. The whole cost will fall within $150,000; and for that sum, small compared with other like works, Vermont has a Capitol which will bear comparison with any other State building in the Union, nor will we except even the new Capitol at Washington.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., Sept. 14, 1886.

To His Excellency, Samuel E. Pingree, Governor of the State of Vermont, and Chairman of the Library Commission:

I have the honor hereby to submit to you the following report of the Vermont State library building, its erection and its progress toward completion. The building is 48 feet in width, and 74 feet in length, connected at its southeast corner with the northwest corner of the State Capitol by a structure 8 feet by 23 feet. It is two stories in height; the

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first being 13½ feet in the clear, and the second 14 feet, except the part occupied by the library, which opens into the roof, showing the iron trusses by which it is supported. The first and second story floors are made level with the corresponding floors of the Capitol and connected therewith.

The contractor, Mr. L. D. Willcutt, of Boston, Mass., has excavated the earth and rock for the foundations and basement, making it 7½ feet in the clear, except in the boiler room, which is 10 feet. The foundation is laid 3 feet thick, in cement, with the best selected stone quarried in excavating. There is a wall two feet thick of stone and one of brick 20 inches thick in the basement, running lengthwise of the building. There is also a brick wall 20 inches thick running crosswise of the building. These walls support the iron beams of the first story floor, and divide the basement into the several rooms, and are laid solid in cement. They were completed and the beams for the first story floor put in position last fall, and so thoroughly protected during the winter that no cracks or imperfections appeared in the spring. The partition walls carrying the iron beams that support the second floor and the bookstacks in the library are 16 inches thick, and laid with the best hard-burnt brick, in cement, the cross wall extending to the roof. All partitions except brick walls, are composed of hollow fire-proof blocks, (6 inches thick in first story and 4 inches in second story), and all walls, except those in the library room, are furred and lathed with wire lath.

The underpinning walls are composed of rock-faced granite 8 inches thick, backed up with 4 inches of brick, with an air space of 2 inches between this and an inner wall of brick 8 inches thick, the two sections being thoroughly bonded and anchored.

The water table is in two courses of cut granite of 10 inches in height each, laid battering, forming a moulding of an antique pattern. This extends across the south side and west end of the building. The south side and west end are built of rock-faced granite.

The north side and east end are each built with two 8-inch brick walls with an air space of two inches be-

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tween them. These walls are thoroughly bonded and anchored together. The outside is built of the best hard-burnt brick, in selecting dark colors, laid in red mortar, with granite trimmings, cleaned and well oiled.

There are slots left in the brick walls connecting with outside ventilators, and ventilating flues in the chimneys to ventilate the several rooms.

The granite work on the west end and south side is rock-faced, except a lintel course of cut granite between the first and second story windows, and a cut and moulded capital just below the top of the piers in the second story windows. The cornice and gable finish, and chimneys are of cut granite similar in design to that on the west wing of the capitol. The construction of all granite walls is the same as those of the underpinning, and all are anchored with heavy irons to each set of iron floor beams.

The roof is supported by heavy iron trusses which rest on iron plates bolted and anchored to the granite and brick work, and is covered with 3-inch seasoned matched pine plank, and 14-ounce copper roofing with 20-ounce copper gutters, and lead and corrugated iron conductors to carry the water from the building. The first story floors are constructed with 9-inch heavy iron beams filled in between with brick arches laid in cement, and leveled up with concrete. The second story floor is composed of 15-inch iron beams, clamped at all joints, placed 2 feet and 2½ feet on centers to receive iron book-stacks, and filled in between with fire-proof blocks. All floor-beams have 3 sets of straining rods. These iron beams rest on cast iron plates 2 inches thick covering the brick wall, All openings have heavy iron beams for lintels.

The basement is reached by a flight of iron stairs leading from the front corridor and is divided into a large toilet room, 12 by 48 feet, fitted with the most improved modern improvements, and lighted by five windows, giving it ample light and ventilation. It has also a store room 12 by 48 feet, a coal and fuel room 16 by 48 feet, and a boiler room 19 by 39 feet which is fitted up with the old boiler taken from the boiler house back of the capitol, and a new boiler of about

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the same size, for heating the new building. These are so arranged that they may be used either separately or together for heating either or both of the buildings. The heating apparatus is of the latest improved pattern.

There is an underground smoke flue connecting these with the smoke stack on the old boiler house.

The first story is entered from the west corridor of the capitol, also from the outside by a pair of large doors opening into a vestibule in the structure connecting the library building with the west wing of the capitol. Extending across the building is a main corridor, on the west side of which are entrances to a court room, 26 by 49 feet, and a narrow corridor having entrances to the court room, to a judges' room, 15 by 17 feet, to a lawyers' room, 13 by 28 feet, and to judges' and lawyers' toilet room, 6 by 13 feet. On the east side of the main corridor are entrances to a ladies' toilet room, 7 by 13 feet, to a committee or judges' room, 11 by 13 feet, and to a committee or judges' room 13 by 20 feet.

The first named judges' room and the lawyers' room have fire-places and mantels trimmed with black marble. The court room is to be fitted with a large pressed brick fire-place trimmed with marble elaborately carved.

The second story corridor is entered from the first floor by an iron staircase and from the old library through double fire-proof doors. From the upper corridor doors open into the librarian's 8 by 14 feet, and into the Historical Society's room, 20 by 40 feet. From these rooms are entrances into the library room which is 44½ by 50 feet. This has 18 windows, each 4 by 17 feet, making it very light in every part. This room has along its south side an open space 11⅔ feet wide for reading purposes. There are 100 book-stacks, in sections, with wooden shelves arranged with galvanized iron rachets, capable of holding 30,000 to 35,000 volumes, and so arranged that there can be placed on the top of these two more sets of stacks, (one of which has already been added,) each holding the same number of volumes. There is an iron book-lift connecting the

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library with the lawyers' room. In the historical room there is to be an open fire-place made of pressed brick and elegantly carved marble. The marble for this fire-place and for that in the court-room is the gift of Hon. Redfield Proctor.

The inside finish is clear white pine; and the floors are of Southern pine, also the ceilings in the second story; except where the library is finished into the roof. Between the trusses of the library roof it is furred down with band iron from the planking and lathed with wire lath and plastered.

All doors are of white pine having bronze furniture. The windows are glazed with No. 1, German double thick glass in pattern similar to those in the capitol.

The finish of the library room walls is brick, painted in colors.

The construction is thorough and durable in every particular, great care having been taken to make the building as nearly fire-proof as possible. The corridor floors are laid in patterns of black and white tile with black border.

The base boards and plinths in the first story are all of black marble.

All iron work throughout is painted three coats, with lead and oil, in colors, also all wood work except ceiling in historical room and shelves in library.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON SMITH,

Superintendent.

THE COAT OF ARMS

of the State is a landscape of green, occupying one half of the shield; on the right and left, in the background, are high mountains of blue (Mt. Mansfield and Camel's Hump as seen from Lake Champlain), with a sky of yellow. From near the base and reaching nearly to the top of the shield arises a pine-tree of the natural color, and between erect sheaves of yellow, placed bendwise on the dexter side, and a red cow standing on the sinister side of the field.

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THE COAT OF ARMS.

THE FLAG OF THE STATE.

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THE CREST is a buck's head, of the natural color, cut off and placed on a scroll of blue and yellow.

THE MOTTO AND BADGE.—On a scroll beneath the shield is the motto, "VERMONT; FREEDOM AND UNITY."

THE VERMONTER'S BADGE is of two pine branches of the natural color, crossed between the shield and scroll.

THE STATE SEAL

consists of the Coat of Arms of the State, excluding the crest, scroll, and badge, with the motto in a circular border around the same.

THE FLAG OF THE STATE

consists of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, the union being a field of blue, with a single star of white, with the Coat of Arms therein.

THE BATTLE FLAGS,

consisting of twenty-four State flags, forty-one United States flags, and two brigade flags, making sixty-seven in number, borne by the soldiers of Vermont in the war for the suppression of the rebellion of 1861, are tastefully arranged in cases in the vestibule of the Hall of the House of Representatives, each with a tablet of silver, upon which are engraven the names of the engagements and battles in which the organization bearing them participated.

THE STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN,

standing in the portico on the left of the front entrance to the State House, by LARKIN G. MEAD. Jr., was erected in 1861, at an expense of $3,000.

THE FIELD PIECES,

standing in the portico on the right of the front entrance to the State House, were captured from the Hessians at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.

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ELECTION OF SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TIME AND MANNER OF HOLDING ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each house shall openly, by a *viva voce* [vote] of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof, but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

Approved July 25, 1866.

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MANUAL

OF

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Compiled by HENRY CLARK, Secretary of the Senate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VERMONT,
SESSION OF 1863.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to prepare a brief abstract of the Manual of Parliamentary Practice by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and report the same to the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be appended to the Directory next to be published for the use of the same.

A. B. GARDNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
President of the Senate.

The rules in brackets were made by the compiler.

QUORUM.

In general the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present, unless after due waiting such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. Whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted, and being found deficient, business is suspended.

[A majority of each House constitutes a quorum to do business.]

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When there is no quorum present, the presiding officer has no authority to declare an adjournment, but must wait for a motion for that purpose.—*Cushing.*

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House each person rises up as he is called, and answers; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.

If a motion for a call of the House passes in the negative, a second motion for the same purpose is not in order until after the intervention of some parliamentary proceeding.—*Cushing.*

Unless a motion for a call of the House is restrained or regulated by some rule, it will take precedence of and suspend any other motion then pending, whether principal or subsidiary.—*Cushing.*

[During a call, the galleries and lobbies are cleared the doors closed, and business suspended.

Proceedings under a call of the House may be suspended wholly or in part, when a quorum has been secured.]

SPEAKER.

There are certain duties pertaining to the office of Speaker, which are not necessary to be specified by rule, being so obviously proper and right as to be indisputable. We take the following from Mr. Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Bodies as sufficient for the purpose of this work:—

1. The Speaker puts all questions, and declares the determination of the House.

2. He communicates its resolutions to others, conveys its thanks, and expresses its censures, its reprimands, or its admonitions.

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3. He is the representative of the Honse itself in its powers, its proceedings, and its dignity.

4. He announces the business before the Assembly, in the order in which it is to be acted upon.

5. To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order,

6. To receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government, and announce them to the Assembly.

7. When a legislative body is engaged in its judicial functions, it is the duty of the presiding officer to conduct the proceedings, to put questions to parties and witnesses, and to pronounce sentence or judgment.

8. He is always a member, and may present petitions, memorials. and remonstrances sent to him.

[In this State he possesses the right to vote as other members, on all questions before the body, and may leave the chair and address the House on any question; though this is seldom done, except it be on an appeal from his decision, or in relation to some matter in which his constituents are deeply interested.]

If a member is called to the chair by the Speaker, he for the time being exercises all the functions of the regular Speaker. This substitution cannot extend beyond an adjournment, except as pointed out by rule.

The Speaker and Speaker *pro tempore*, whilst they retain their rights to vote, being members of their respective Houses, part with the right to participate in debate or to speak from the chair, except upon points of order, being subject, in this respect, to the rule applicable to their principals.

COMMITTEES.

Standing committees are appointed to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman, but this is a matter of courtesy, every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.

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So soon as the House is in session and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly and the members to attend upon the service of the House.

[In the appointment of committees, whether standing or select, the House has at all times the power to choose its own mood of selection. Under the rule the Speaker is invested with the authority to appoint, but the House can choose any other method it deems proper.]

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The form of going from the House into committee of the whole, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question, that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. The Speaker names the chairman, and takes a seat elsewhere as any other member ; and the person appointed chairman takes the Speaker's chair. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a quorum is not present, the committee rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, the House is resumed and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein, and have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee. But if they have gone through with the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee rise and their chairman report their proceedings to the House, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and report the same

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[with or without amendment, as the case may be], and recommend its passage.

[No call for the yeas and nays can, neither can the previous question, be moved.]

[Should a question of order arise which the committee are unable to decide, the proper course is to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, for the purpose of obtaining the direction of the House in regard to it, for an appeal from the decision of a chairman of a committee of the whole has never been entertained.]

It is not in order to move to lay upon the table, to postpone indefinitely, or to a day certain, or to entertain any motion of privelege, while in committee of the whole.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause is not in order until the bill has been gone through, for the obvious reason that the House ought first to try to perfect before they destroy the bill. For the same reason a motion to amend a section takes precedence of a motion to strike out. If while a motion is pending to strike out the enacting clause, a motion is made to amend a certain part of the bill, the question on the latter motion takes precedence of the former.

The motion to rise and report progress, though in order at any stage of proceedings, if made and negatived, some business, or question, or debate, must intervene before it can be renewed.—*Croswell.*

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When any member rises to speak, he is to stand up in his place and address himself, not to the House, or to any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by

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name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other.

But if the Speaker rises to speak, the member standing should sit down, that he may be first heard.

No person speaking is to mention a member then present by his name, but is to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there, because the opinion of each house should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other and quoting them might beget reflections, leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses.

[When the yeas and nays are called and seconded by a member and stated by the chair, the question is open for discussion. If, however, the Speaker directs the Clerk to proceed with the call, there can be no further debate.]

When a question is put in the form in which it to be taken, by consent, the question is open for debate until the Speaker's declaration.—*Cushing*,

MOTIONS.

A motion is defined to be a proposition made to the Assembly by a member and seconded by another, that the Assembly do something or order something to be done, or express an opinion in regard to some matter or thing. Every matter of business must be commenced and set in progress by means of a motion in the first instance, and must be carried forward at every stage of its progress in the same manner.—*Cushing.*

[A motion for adjournment, or to take up any special order or bill, cannot be made by one member while another is speaking.]

When a motion has been made, it is the duty of the Speaker to state it to the House in the precise terms in which it is moved.—*Cushing.*

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After debate on any question, the Speaker should always re-state the question before the vote is taken, to enable members to properly understand it

If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, he may put the qnestion the second, or even the third time, before he declares his opinion.—*Cushing.*

Any member has a right to dispute the vote and to have a division of the Houae, provided he demands it within a proper time.

The parliamentary principle in regard to the withdrawal or modification of motions is, when a motion has been once stated by the Speaker, the mover has no control over it whatever; but this is obviated by a modification; the right to modify is a consequence of the right to withdraw, and may be exercised whenever the latter is allowable. The motion may be withdrawn or not, by the consent of the House, before the question is fully put upon it.

BILLS.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table and hands it to the Speaker who states to the House the title of the bill, and that it is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, shall the bill be read a second time.

A bill cannot be amended at its first reading.

[The second reading of a bill is usually by its title, Opposition is not usual to the second reading, but it may be made and rejected.

Public bills are usually printed after the second reading, and referred to the appropriate standing committee.

Private bills are referred directly to the proper committee.]

COMMITTEES.

A committee can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

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The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself, but must in a paper by itself set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, and where, by reference to the page, line, and word of the bill.—*Jefferson.*

If the report of a committee be accompanied by an original bill, in accordance with a petition, or by order of the House, or the committee's own views of public interest or policy, such bill must have its first and second readings before any disposition can be made of it.

If the report of a committee be adverse to a bill, the question of agreeing to the report may be taken forthwith.

If the report be neither favorable nor adverse, the bill may be recommitted for an opinion, or disposed of as other bills coming from the committee with a favorable report thereon.—*Croswell.*

If a committee, being equally divided in opinion, finds itself unable to determine the matter referred to it, it may refer the matter back to the determination of the House, or it may report a statement of the facts and thereupon ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.—*Journal of the House, Nineteenth Congress, First Session.*

RECOMMITTMENT OF BILLS.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in any ordinary course, to be recommitted. But, in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.

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A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, or, so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.—*Jefferson.*

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a rigut to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them.—*Jefferson.*

PRIVELEGED QUESTIONS.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. But this rule gives way to priveleged questions.

A motion to adjourn simply, takes place of all others; yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Every parliamentary assembly have certain forms of questions so adjusted as to enable them to fitly dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend.

The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because it facilitates the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express.

On a motian to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for committment shall be first put.—*Jefferson*

Privileged questions, of course, take the place of, and must be decided before, the primary question, or the question to which they are incidental, ~~and~~ they may take the place of each other, being of different grades among themselves and having precedence one over another.

It is not admissible to move to amend or table or postpone or commit the question of adjournment, or for the previous question, or for laying on the table, or for a call of the House.

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Nevertheless, a motion to postpone the primary or main question being before the House, it is admissible to amend so as to postpone to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time.

A motion to commit the primary or main question being before the House, it is admissible to amend by adding instructions or to change the committee.—*Croswell.*

The general rule in regard to business regularly before the House is, that it must be disposed of either for the time, or permanently, and that until such disposition of it is made, no other motion or question can be, regularly, or arise so as to take its place and be first acted upon, except on motions disignated by the Rules of the House.

If a matter of business is made the special order for a particular day or hour. whatever business is then before the House when that time arrives, is superseded until the special order is disposed of, unless the House should at that time be in committee of the whole.

LEAVE ASKED TO WITHDRAW A MOTION.

The rule of parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked. and put to the question.—*Jefferson.*

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.

If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. *Hatsell* thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded, but not after it has been proposed from the chair.

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The previous question cannot be put upon subsidiary motions other than motions to amend, and which are used like the previous question itself, for the suppression of the original motion; neither can the motion to postpone, commit, or lay upon the table, be applied to the previous queseion.—*Jefferson.*

The operation of the previous question last only until the questions upon amendments to amendments, and the main question, have been taken, and does not extend to the next stage in the progress of the same measure.—*Cushing.*

[The previous question is peculiar to the House. The Senate has no rules recognizing it.]

The previous question is used as exclusively to force questions to a final vote, as to cut off amendment and debate; originally it was used only to suppress questions temporarily.

The previous question is of the privileged class, having precedence over all others, except motions to adjourn and for a call of the House. Pending amendments, when the previous question is moved and carried, the main question is usually deemed to include, and they must be put to vote in their order.

When a bill comes from a committee of the whole, with amendments, if the previous question, which is on agreeing to the bill as amended, is moved and sustained, the main question is not to be put until all the amendments reported and remaining unacted upon at the time, have been put to vote.

AMENDMENTS.

The rules governing amendments are few and simple and based on parliamentary uses.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from

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the first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, as the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering of a different.—*Jefferson.*

As an amendment takes the place of, and must be decided before, the main question, so an amendment to an amendment has priority over and must be decided before the primary amendment.

The chief restraint on amendments is that they cannot be piled one on another, beyond a certain degree; this is, while an amendment to an amendment is admissible, it is inadmissible to amend in the third degree.

They cannot be made to privileged questions of a certain grade; as, for instance, to motions to adjourn, for the previous question, for a call of the House to lay on the table.

An amendment, though inconsistent with one already adopted, cannot be shut out for that reason, but must be put to a vote, if insisted on.

It is admissible to move, by way of amendment to the amendment, to modify the words proposed to be inserted before the question on inserting is put.—*Croswell.*

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.

A question, to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment. [This rule does not apply when the vote is taken by yeas and nays.]

It is the duty of the presiding officer, subject to be overruled by the House, to decide whether the proposition in question is susceptible of the division called for or not.—*Jefferson.*

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The member calling for the division states how and in what order he requires it to be made, and it is so made unless overruled by the Speaker of the House—*Cushing.*

Questions of concurrence in amendments sent by one House to the other may be divided if divisible.—*Croswell.*

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

When questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes, necessarily, the other. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore, to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out [has been negatived] would be to put the same question, in effect, twice over.

It is not so in questions of amendmend between the two Houses. A motion made being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit—to adhere.

The question respecting amendments from another House are: 1st, to agree; 2nd, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.—*Jefferson.*

THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by standing order directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read a third time and passed.

A bill on third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof, but to receive some particular clause or *proviso;* it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual.—*Jefferson.*

[Bills have sometimes, by unanimous consent, been read a third time *by their titles*, such as charters and acts of incorporation. But this mode of reading a third time has never grown into a practice; and because it is in direct and clear contravention of the spirit and letter of the *organic law.*

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If the motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of the bill, or the bill itself after reconsideration be laid on the table, neither such motion nor such bill can be called up for action, except when the third reading of bills is in order;

Motions to reconsider bills that have been passed, are sometimes made with a view to the rejection of such motions, and the end that such bills may be placed beyond the reach of delay or arrest from opposing parties.]

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House; but if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or before any member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, the Speaker is to count or divide the House.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question, and then the bill is sent to the other House.—*Jefferson.*

RECONSIDERATION.

The general rule of parliamentary law is that a question once carried cannot be questioned, but must stand as the judgment of the House.

A bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Jefferson.*

[A second reconsideration cannot be had, neither can there be a second motion for reconsideration, if the first motion is lost.]

It has now become a common practice in all our legislative and other deliberative assemblies, and may consequently be regarded as a principle of the common parliamentary law of this country, to reconsider a vote

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already passed, whether affirmatively or negatively.—*Cushing.*

If the motion to reconsider prevails, the effect of the vote in question is abrogated, and the matter stands before the assembly in precisely the same state and condition, and upon the same question, as if the vote which had been ordered to be reconsidered had never been passed.—*Cushing.*

If a Senate bill had been passed by the House with amendments, and those amendments were concurred in by the Senate, and a motion should be made in the House to reconsider the vote on its final passage, and a resolution had been offered in and adopted by the House, requesting the Senate to return the bill to the House, the Senate, before it could comply with the request, would first have to reconsider the vote had on the concurrence in the House amendments; for the bill, in order to be returned to the House, must be in the same condition in which it was when sent by the House to the Senate.

[See Cushing on amendments and reconsideration.]

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

[When a bill is passed by the House and Senate, the proceedings in regard to the bill by both Houses are brought to a close. Should amendments be made, it is sent to the House which originated the bill, with amendments, and the question is put, whether the House will concur in the amendment made by the other branch. If this is carried in the affirmative, the proceedings in regard to the bill close; but if they refuse to concur, it is returned with a notice of non-concurrence. The House making the amendment may recede, insist, or adhere. A motion to recede, takes precedence of motions to insist or adhere, and a motion to insist take precedence of a motion to adhere. If the motion to recede prevails, there is then an agreement between the two Houses on the bill; if the motion to insist prevails, it is followed by a motion for the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee of the other branch, on the subject of difference between the two

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Houses, which is called a committee of conference. If the motion to adhere prevails, it indicates that the House adopting it will not change its determination. But it is not irrevocable. A motion may be made to reconsider it, and if this is decided in the affirmative it may be followed by a motion to recede or insist.]

The House cannot recede from nor insist on its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on that question, passed it in that form.—*Jefferson.*

A motion to amend an amendment from either House takes precedence over the question of agreeing to or concurring in such an amendment.—*Croswell.*

CONFERENCES.

It is on occasion of amendments between the two Houses, that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however; must always be by the House which is in possession of the papers.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—*Jefferson.*

The motion for a committee of conference may make a part of the motion to disagree, to recede, insist, or adhere, and this motion may be divided; or, if the motion to insist, recede, or adhere is made separately, the motion for a committee of conference may be added by way of amendment.—*Cushing.*

A committee of conference is not a heterogenous body acting as one committee, brt two committees, each of which act by a majority.—*Journal of House, 30th Congress.*

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The report of the committee of conference is one of these forms, namely, either that the committee have agreed, or that they have disagreed, or that they have agreed in part, and disagreed for the residue.—*Cushing.*

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding, "to a particular day," but must be put simply, "*that this house do now adjourn.*"

When it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, it adjourns during pleasure or for a specified time.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—*Jefferson.*

A motion to adjourn cannot be made when the question of adjournment has just previously been put and decided in the negative.—

[If a motion to adjourn be made and decided in the negative, it cannot be immediately followed by another motion to adjourn; some business must intervene between the two motions.]

If, during a debate, or in fact the transaction of any business, a less number than a quorum is present, the general parliamentary rule seems to give the Speaker power to adjourn the House; but the custom has been established of requiring a motion to be made for that purpose. Should no motion be made and the Speaker not feel himself justified in exercising his right to adjourn the House, it is, nevertheless, his duty to suspend the proceedings until there is a quorum present, or until, by a call of the House, the absent members are brought in.

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JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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1. A Joint Assembly shall be formed by a union of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Hall of the latter, at such time and for such specific purpose only as may be expressed in a concurrent resolution of both Houses; and may adjourn from time to time during the session of the General Assembly. The President of the Senate shall in all cases preside over, and the Secretary of State, or in his absence, the Secretary of the Senate, shall officiate as Clerk; and the rules of the Senate, as far as applicable, shall be observed in regulating the proceedings of every Joint Assembly.

2. The proceedings of every Joint Assembly, including the resolution ordering the same, shall be recorded by the Clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Governor by the Secretary of State, and shall also be published with the Journal of the proceedings of the Senate.

3. At the commencement of each session the following Joint Standing Committee, consisting of three

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Senators and three Representatives, shall be appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, respectively, to wit:—

A Committee on Joint Rules.

Also the following Joint Standing Committees, to consist of three Senators and five Representatives, to wit:

A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the House of Correction.
A Committee on the Industrial School.
A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
A Committee on State and Court Expenses.
A Committee on Temperance.
A Committee on Immigration and Industrial Interests.
A Committee on Public Health.

4. A Joint Committee of three Senators and three Representatives shall be appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, respectively, to whom may be referred all documents transmitted by the Governor for the use of the General Assembly, who shall report thereon to that House from which they were received.

5. The committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom the same subject matter shall have been referred, may, for the purpose of facilitating business, meet together as a joint committee, and make a joint or separate report to either or both Houses, as they may think expedient.

6. In every case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, if either shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee on its part, such committees shall meet at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their chairman, in the conference-room, and state to each other, verbally, or in writing, the reasons of each House for its vote on the subject matter of disagreement, confer freely thereon, and make a report of their doings to their respective Houses as soon as may be.

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7. Committees of Conference shall consist of an equal number from each House, and shall return the papers referred to them to that house which last voted upon the subject matter of disagreement. The report of the Committee of Conference cannot be amended or altered, as that of other committees may be. In all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other.

8. After each House shall have adhered to the vote of disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

9. When the bills and resolutions are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be verified by the attestation of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively, and all bills, after their third reading has been ordered, and before being read the third time, shall be duly engrossed, if the House in which they originated so order ; and all joint resolutions shall be fairly engrossed, after their passage in the House in which they originated, and shall, when finally passed, be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given in the House in which the same shall have passed ; and all such rejected bills or resolutions, with the accompanying papers, shall be returned to and left in the custody of the House which first acted on them.

11. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded; and should any bill or resolution pass both Houses, the same papers shall be delivered to the Governor.

12. No bill which shall have passed one House, shall be sent for concurrence to the other on the last day of the session.

13. A two-thirds vote of all present shall be required for the suspension of any joint rule.

14. No bills, except such as may be reported from the several committees, shall be introduced into either

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the Senate or House of Representatives after the first day of November next, except by consent of two-thirds of the Senators or members present, and all referred bills must be reported by the committee having them in charge within fifteen days thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Senate or House.

15. No corporation bill shall be introduced into either House if the subject matter thereof can be incorporated under the laws of the State; provided, however, bills to amend existing charters are hereby excepted.

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RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE.

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RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

1. The credentials of Senators shall be presented to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary previous to ten o'clock on the morning of the first Wednesday of October, at which time the Senate shall be called to order. The names of the Senators shall be called, and when a quorum shall have taken their seats, they shall take and subscribe the following oath, viz: "I, ———, Senator of the County of ———, in the State of Vermont, October Session, 18—, do solemnly swear that I will be faithful and true to the State of Vermont, and that I will not directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the constitution or government thereof as established by convention. So help me God. And I also solemnly swear that, as a member of the Senate, I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote or resolution which shall appear to me injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the Constitution of this State; but will in all things conduct myself as a faithful, honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of my judgment and abilities. So help me God. And I also solemnly swear (or affirm) that I did not at the time of my election to this body, and that I do not now, hold any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress. So help me God." Whereupon, they shall, on nomination of the President, appoint a *Canvassing Committee,* consisting of one Senator from each County, to join such committee as the House of Representatives may appoint, whose duty shall be to receive, sort and count the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, of State and State Auditor; and shall, in like manner, appoint a committee of one Senator from each County

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to join such committee as the House of Representatives may appoint, whose duty shall be to canvass the votes for County and Probate officers, and make report thereof to the Joint Assembly of both Houses.

2. The Senate shall forthwith proceed to elect, by ballot, a Secretary and President *pro tempore*, who shall be severally sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall hold their offices until superseded by a new election. The President *pro tempore* so elected shall preside in the absence of the President.

3. The Senate shall, at each biennial session appoint the following committees to consist of three members each, except that the committees on Judiciary and on Railroads shall consist of seven members each, and the committees on Claims, on Education and General Committee shall consist of five members each:

A Committee on Rules.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Judiciary.
A Committee on Claims.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Agriculture,
A Committee on Manufactures.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Military Affairs.
A Committee on Railroads.
A Committee on Highways and Bridges.
A Committee on Banks.
A Committee on Land Taxes.
A Committee on Printing.
A General Committee.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Insane.
A Committee on Grand List.
A Committee on Corporations.

4. The Senate shall meet every day (Sundays excepted) at ten o'clock in the morning, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise specially ordered.

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5. The President having taken the Chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, and all errors therein corrected.

6. In case no quorum shall assemble within fifteen minutes after the time to which the Senate was adjourned, those present shall have the power to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or other officer, after the absentees, and compel their attendance.

7. Whenever the Senate shall assemble, according to adjournment, or at the commencement of a session, and the President and President *pro tempore* shall be absent, it shall be the duty of the Secretary if present, if not, of a Senator to call to order; and the Senators present, if a quorum, shall by ballot elect a President *pro tempore*. who shall preside until the return of the President or the President *pro tempore* named in Rule 2.

8. No Senator shall be absent without leave, unless he be sick, or otherwise necessarily detained.

9. No Senator shall audibly speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, while the journal or other public papers are being read, or while a Senator is orderly speaking in debate.

10. Every Senator, when he speaks, shall, standing in his place, address the President, and when he has finished shall sit down.

11. No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the Senate; and Senators who have once spoken, shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for the purpose of explanation), to the exclusion of another who has not spoken.

12. In all cases the Senator first arising and addressing the President (subject to the restriction of Rule 11) shall be entitled to the floor, and, when two or more arise at the same time, the President shall name the one who is to speak.

13. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down; and every question of order shall be decided by the President without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

14. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be immediately taken down

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in writing by the Senator calling to order, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

15. The first hour of each morning's sitting may be devoted to the reception and disposal of petitions, memorials and remonstrances, motions, resolutions, and the introduction of bills ; after which the orders of the day, or other proper business shall be announced, always commencing with the unfinished business of the last sitting. The first hour of the afternoon's sitting may be occupied in receiving and disposing of reports of committees, and in completing the business of the morning hour ; at the expiration of which, the Senate will again take up the orders of the day.

16. Reports of committees may be signed by any member in behalf of the committee, and shall be by him presented to the Senate, when the call for reports is made. The signer of each report shall be held responsible for the accuracy of its statements and the propriety of its language, and, when the same shall be under consideration, he shall be further liable to give additional statements of facts or other explanations, in answer to the call of any Senator.

17. The proceedings of the Senate, except when acting as in Committee of the Whole, embracing the titles of bills and such parts thereof as may be affected by the proposed amendments, and also the names of the Senators, and the votes which they give on every question decided by yeas and nays, shall be, by the Secretary, accurately and concisely inserted in the journal.

18. The subject matter of each and every bill and resolution shall be briefly indicated in its title by the mover ; and every bill and resolution shall be properly folded, and the name of the mover legibly written at the bottom of the same, before its introduction.

19. All bills after the second reading, and all petitions, memorials, remonstrances, resolutions and other papers, calling for legislative action (except such as have been reported by a committee), no objection being made, shall be referred by the President to appropriate committees.

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20. Before any resolution, any petition, or other paper addressed to the Senate shall be received and read, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a Senator, the title shall be fairly endorsed thereon, and a brief statement of its objects or contents shall be made by the introducer.

21. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if required thereto by the President or a Senator, and a motion to lay another motion, the latter not being in writing, on the table, or otherwise to dispose of it, shall not be in order, unless such motion relates to a pending bill, resolution or paper.

22. Every bill shall receive three readings before it is passed ; the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third ; the last of which readings of public bills shall be at least twenty-four hours after the first reading, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; provided that the bills may be read the second time by their title. Resolutions requiring the approbation and signature of the Governor shall be treated in all respects as bills; and the third reading of all bills of a public nature shall be ordered for some particular day. Each and every nomination made by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, shall lie over at least twenty-four hours between such nomination and the confirmation thereof.

23. On motion of a Senator, public bills, after the second reading, may be referred to Committee of the Whole

24. No amendment to a bill originating in the Senate shall be received at the third reading, but the bill may be committed to a Senator for amendment at any time before its passage.

25. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—To adjourn ; to adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain; to take a recess; to proceed to the consideration of executive business ; to lay on the table; to postpone indefinitely ; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend. Which several motions shall have precedence

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as they stand arranged, and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

26. A call for the previous question shall not at any time be in order. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the Senate is engaged in voting.

27. If the question in debate contains several points, the same may be divided on the demand of a Senator. A motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided, but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not preclude a motion to strike out and insert a different one, or a motion to simply strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent one to strike out and insert.

28. In filling blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first in order.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by a Senator, the question shall be determined by a vote of the Senate.

30. The yeas and nays shall be taken on a call of a Senator, and every Senator present shall vote unless excused by the Senate; but no Senator shall be compelled to vote who was absent when the question was stated by the President.

31. No Senator in the minority, nor one who did not vote on the decision of the question, shall have a right to move a reconsideration thereof, nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made before the close of the next day of actual sitting of the Senate, after that in which the vote was taken, and before the bill, resolution, report, amendment, address, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall, in the regular progress of business, have gone out of the possession of the Senate.

32. On all questions, in the decision of which a simple majority is required, when the Senate is equally divided, the Secretary shall take the casting vote of the President. In all such cases a motion for reconsidera-

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tion, if made in time, shall be in order from any Senator who voted on the question.

33. The President shall have the right to call upon any Senator to discharge the duties of the Chair, whenever he shall find it necessary temporarily to retire; but such substitutions shall not extend beyond more than one adjournment.

34. The Senate having taken the final vote on any question, the same shall not again be in order during the same session, in any form whatever, except by way of reconsideration; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.

35. No proposition to amend the rules of the Senate or the joint rules of both Houses, shall be acted on until the same shall have been before the Senate at least twenty-four hours; and no rule of the Senate shall be suspended except by the vote of three-fourths of the members present.

36. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

37. Reporters may be placed on the floor of the Senate, under the direction of the Secretary, with the approbation of the President.

38. No person shall be admitted within the lobby of the Senate Chamber except the Governor, Treasurer of the State, Secretary of State, State Auditor, members of the other House, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Ex-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, Ex-Senators of the State Senate, District Judge, Circuit Judge, and Attorney of the United States, members of other State Legislatures, Clerk and Assistant Clerks of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of Civil and Military affairs, and such ladies and gentlemen as the President or a Senator may introduce.

39. When in session the Senators shall sit with their heads uncovered.

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40. Upon any disorderly conduct in the gallery, the President may order the same to be cleared.

41. Whenever a bill or resolution is laid on the table by order of the Senate, and shall have remained on the table twenty-four hours, it shall be subject to be taken up by the Chair, and presented for the consideration of the Senate, without a call or order on the subject.

42. There shall be one Door-Keeper, one Assistant Door-Keeper, and two Messengers of the Senate.

CHOICE OF SEATS.

43. At nine o'clock on the morning of the first day of the session, and before the Senate shall be called to order, the Secretary shall place in a box prepared for the purpose, fourteen ballots, designating by name the several counties in the State, and shall proceed to draw therefrom, impartially, one ballot at a time, until all are drawn. And as each ballot is drawn, the Senator or Senators from the county designated by such ballot shall personally, if present, or may by proxy, if absent, select his or their seat or seats. If any Senator or Senators, from any county so drawn, should not be present, either personally or by proxy, at the time of such drawing, the county next drawn shall have preference.

44. After the second reading of any senate bill the Secretary shall cause not less than three hundred copies of the same to be forthwith printed for the use of the General Assembly unless already printed, and he shall furnish five copies thereof to the Librarian.

45. No bills, except such as may be reported from the several Committees, shall be introduced into the Senate after the first day of November next, except by consent of two-thirds of the Senators present, and all bills referred must be reported by the committee having them in charge within fifteen days thereafter unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

46. No Corporation bill shall be introduced into the Senate when the object and purpose of the proposed corporation is such that an association can be formed under the general law; but this rule shall not apply to the amendment of existing charters.

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RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RULE 1. Previous to the next meeting of the House which shall occur after the election of Speaker and Clerk, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, or half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, as the case may require, and before the House shall be called to order, the Speaker shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to cause the seats to be vacated, and the Clerk shall place in a box prepared for the purpose, ballots, designating by name the several towns in the State, and shall proceed to draw therefrom, impartially, one ballot at a time, until all are drawn; and as each ballot is drawn, the member from the town designated by such ballot shall personally, if present, or may by proxy, if absent, select his seat, and shall occupy the same during the drawing, either by himself or his proxy. If any member from any town so drawn shall not be present, either himself or by his proxy, at the time of such drawing the town next drawn shall have preference.

RULE 2. The House shall meet every day (Sundays excepted), at ten o'clock in the morning, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise ordered.

RULE 3. *Of Committees.* At the commencement of each session the following Standing Committees shall be appointed, viz:—A committee of three members to report rules of the House.

A committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the election of members; to be denominated the Committee on *Elections.*

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A committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Government of the United States and the relations of the State to it; to be denominated the Committee on *Federal Relations.*

A committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters affecting the revenue of the State, and who shall inquire into the state of the treasury; ascertain the amount of debts due the State, and the claims against it; report the amount of taxes necessary to be raised for the support of the Government, and inquire what measure, if any, ought to be adopted, the better to equalize the public burdens, secure the accountability of public agents, and otherwise improve the financial concerns of the State; to be denominated a committee of *Ways and Means.*

A committee of seven members to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the militia; to be denominated the Committee on *Military Affairs.*

A committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Judiciary; to be denominated the *Judiciary Committee.*

A committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to literary and scientific subjects; to be denominated the Committee on *Education.*

A committee of fifteen members, to whom shall be referred all claims against the State; to be denominated the Committee on *Claims.*

A committee of nine members to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Railroads; to be denominated the Committee on *Railroads.*

A committee of fifteen members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Highways, Bridges and Ferries; to be denominated the Committee on *Highways, Bridges and Ferries.*

A committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Banks, Savings Banks and Trust Companies; to be denominated the Committee on *Banks.*

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A committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Domestic Manufactures; to be denominated the Committee on *Manufactures.*

A committee of fifteen members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Agriculture; to be denominated the Committee on *Agriculture.*

A committee of fifteen members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to Land Taxes; to be denominated the *Land Tax Committee.*

A committee of fifteen members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Grand List; to be denominated the Committee on the *Grand List.*

A committee of fifteen members, to whom shall be referred all subjects for which there shall be no other appropriate committee; to be denominated the *General Committee.*

A committee of one member from each county, whose duty it shall be to receive and distribute all public documents and papers, printed for the use of the members; to be denominated the *Distributing Committee.*

A committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the State Prison; to be denominated the Committee on the *State Prison.*

A committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all bills and other matters relative to private corporations; to be denominated the Committee on *Corporations.*

A committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all bills and other matters relative to town lines; to be denominated the Committee on *Town Lines.*

A committee of one member from each county, who shall consider all matters relating to the mileage and debentures of the members of the House; to be denominated the Committee on *Mileage and Debentures.*

A committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Public Buildings; to be denominated the Committee on *Public Buildings.*

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A committee of seven members, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the Insane Asylum; to be denominated the Committee on *Insane.*

RULE 4. No committee shall sit during the session of the House, without leave from the House.

RULE 5. Committees shall consider and report to the House upon all matters referred to them, and they may report by bill or otherwise.

RULE 6. Committees shall be made by the Speaker, but any appointment so made, may, on motion of a member be overruled by the House; in which case the House shall, on nomination of a member, immediately fill the vacancy.

RULE 7. A member shall be excused from service on any committee upon his request, if, at the time of his appointment, he is a member of two other committees.

RULE 8. Whenever the House orders the appointment of a committee, the Speaker shall be entitled to one recess of the House in which to make the appointment.

RULE 9. *Of the Rights and Duties of the Speaker and Other Members.* The Speaker shall take the Chair at the hour to which the House adjourned, call it to order and proceed to business; causing the journals of the previous day to be read at the opening of the House on each day, unless otherwise ordered by the House. He shall preserve order, and may speak on questions of order in preference to any other member, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide on all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House.

RULE 10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallery or lobby, the Speaker may cause the same to be cleared.

RULE 11. If any member in speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House,the Speaker shall, or any other member may, call to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the same without debate. If the

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decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

RULE 12. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question without permission from the House; nor shall he speak the second time while the floor is claimed by a member who has not spoken to the question under consideration.

RULE 13. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave of absence, is sick, or unable to attend.

RULE 14. The yeas and nays shall be ordered on any question, on demand of a member, and when taken, and also on a division of the House, every member present except the Speaker, shall vote, unless excused by the House; but no member shall be compelled to vote who was not present when the question was stated from the Chair; nor shall any one, in taking the yeas and nays, be permitted to vote, except by unanimous consent, who was not within the bar of the House when his name was called; and when any member asks leave to vote, the Speaker shall propound to him the question: "Were you within the bar of the House when your name was called?" Nor shall any member be permitted to vote on any question in which he is immediately or directly interested. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called, or the ballots are being counted.

RULE 15. In all cases of ballots, the Speaker shall vote, in other cases he shall not be required to vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

RULE 16. A member in the minority or one who did not vote on any question, shall not have the right to move a reconsideration thereof, nor shall a motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made before the close of the next day of actual session after that on which the vote was taken.

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RULE 17. A member, on presenting a resolution, shall state, shortly, the object of it, and be held responsible for the propriety of expression therein used.

RULE 18. Every motion shall be reduced to writing by the mover, if required by the Speaker or any other member.

RULE 19. The Speaker may call upon any member to discharge the duties of the Chair whenever he shall find it necessary to retire from it; and such member shall discharge all the duties devolving upon the Speaker, for a time not exceeding six regular sessions, and, if at the expiration of said time, the Speaker shall be unable to occupy the Chair, the House shall elect from its members a Speaker *pro tem*, who shall serve until the Speaker shall be able to resume the duties of his office, and when the House shall go into Committee of the Whole, the chairman shall be named by the Speaker.

RULE 20. All petitions shall be referred to a committee without reading, unless the reading be demanded by a member.

RULE 21. The House having once decided on any question, it shall not again be brought before the House by any member thereof, in any form whatever, during the same session.

RULE 22. When a motion shall be made for a call of the House, the call shall be ordered, if said motion is sustained by a majority of the members present.

RULE 23. No motion to amend the rules of the House shall be acted upon until it shall have been before the House at least twenty-four hours.

RULE 24. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, members of the State Senate, Senators and members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, the District Judge, Collector, Attorney, Marshall of the United States, and such as have previously held those offices, the clergy and such as may be introduced by a member, shall be admitted to seats on the floor of the House.

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RULE 25. Counsel may be admitted to advocate any cause, if permitted by three-fourths of the members present.

RULE 26. No bill shall pass the House until it shall have been read three several times, the last of which shall be at least twenty-four hours after the first reading, and the third reading of all bills of a public nature shall be ordered for some particular day.

RULE 27. All bills shall be read a second time by their titles only, unless the reading shall be demanded by a member; and all bills after the second reading, and all petitions, memorials, remonstrances, resolutions and other papers calling for legislative action (except such as have been reported by a committee), no objection being made, shall be referred by the Speaker to appropriate committees.

RULE 28. No bill for the charter, re-charter or increase of capital of any bank, or for the alteration of county or town lines, or the removal or alteration of shires, shall be entertained by the House, unless it is made to appear to the committee to which it may have been referred that the required notice has been given.

RULE 29. The subject-matter of a bill shall be briefly indicated in the title by the mover, at the time of its introduction; and every bill and resolution shall be properly folded and the name of the mover, and the town he represents, shall be legibly written on the bottom of the same before it shall be offered.

RULE 30. A two-thirds vote of all present shall be required for the suspension of any rule of the House.

MOTIONS.

RULE 31. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be determined without debate.

RULE 32. Motions on bills and resolutions shall be sustained in the following order.

1. To dismiss.
2. To postpone to a day certain.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To commit.
5. To amend.

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RULE 33. If the question in debate contains several points, the same shall be divided on the demand of a member. A motion to strike out or insert shall not be divided, but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not preclude a motion to strike out and insert a different one, or a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent one to strike out and insert.

RULE 34. In filling blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be the first in order.

RULE 35.—*Order of Business.* The first hour of each morning's sitting may be devoted to the reception and disposal of petitions, memorials, remonstrances, motions, resolutions and the introduction of bills; after which the orders of the day, or other proper business, shall be announced, always commencing with the unfinished business of the last sitting. The first hour of the afternoon's sitting may be occupied in the receiving and disposing of reports of committees, and in completing the business of the morning hour; at the expiration of which, the House will again take up the orders of the day.

RULE 36. *Reports.* Reports of committees may be signed by any member in behalf of a committee, and made to the House by laying the same on the Speaker's table during a session. The signer of such report shall be held responsible for the accuracy of its statements and the propriety of its language, and when the same shall be under consideration, he shall be further liable to answer all proper calls of any member of the House for additional statements of facts.

RULE 37. All bills and other matters reported to the House by committee requiring the action of the House, shall be taken up and considered in the same order in which they are reported, unless the House should otherwise direct.

RULE 38. At any time in the course of a debate on a debatable question a member may move "that debate upon the pending question do now close," and the Speaker shall put the question to the House without

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debate, and if the motion is decided in the affirmative, debate shall be closed on the immediate pending question. Or a member may move "that debate on the whole question do now close," and if the motion be decided in the affirmative, debate shall be closed on the whole question, and the main question shall be put in its order; and no motion, except a motion to substitute either of said motions for the other shall be in order until the main question is put and decided.

RULE 39. After the second reading of a bill, the clerk shall cause not less than three hundred copies of the same to be forthwith printed, for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

RULE 40. All messages from the House of Representatives to the Senate shall be transmitted by its Clerk or one of his assistants.

RULE 41. No bill except such as shall be reported by committees shall be introduced into the House after the first Tuesday of November, except by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

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RULES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

STATE LIBRARY.

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RULES AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

STATE LIBRARY.

1. The Library shall be kept open each day, at suitable hours, of every session of the Legislature and Constitutional Convention, when the Librarian or his Assistants shall be present. And no person shall be allowed access to the Library at any time except in the presence of the Librarian or his Assistants.

2. Books may be taken from the Library by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs; members of the Senate and House and their Clerks; members of the Constitutional Convention and its Clerks; Heads of Departments; Judges of the Supreme Court; Trustees of the Library; Secretary and members of the Board of Education.

3. The right to take and keep books by the members and Clerks of a Legislature or Constitutional Convention is limited to the time said Legislature or Convention may be in session, and no other person shall keep a book from the Library more than twenty days.

4. The Librarian shall keep records in which he shall enter all books taken from the Library; and every person taking a book shall be responsible for its return agreeable to the rules of the Library, until the Librarian shall cancel the charge. And no book shall be taken from the Library until the same has been so charged.

5. Every book placed on the shelves of the Library shall be stamped on the outside and inside, when practicable, with the words "Vermont State Library," in such a manner as to be indelibly inscribed.

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6. The Librarian shall keep in suitable books a record of all the transactions of the Library in the purchase and exchange of books, and also of all the expenses of the Library, for the examination of the Trustees and the Committee on the Library.

7. The Librarian, in the discharge of his duties, shall in all matters be subject to the control of the Trustees of the Library, and shall keep a full record of all their proceedings.

8. The Library and Library Rooms shall be under the control and charge of the Librarian, and he shall carefully preserve the books and all other property belonging to the Library; and if any loss or damage to the same shall happen from his want of care, or any violation of the rules of the Library by him permitted, he shall be personally responsible for the same.

9. If on notice to any person that the time for which any book or books have been drawn from the Library by such person has expired, such person shall neglect to return such book or books to the Library for more than three days after such notice, such person shall be liable to pay to the State double the value of such book or books, which value shall be estimated at the cost of replacing the same.

10. If any person shall take from the Library any book or other article belonging to the same, without being properly authorized so to do, such person shall be liable to pay to the State double the value of such book or other article, and shall also pay a penalty of ten dollars.

11. If any person shall have in his possession any book or other article belonging to the Library, and shall neglect to return the same to the Library, on demand, such person shall be liable to pay to the State double the value of such book or other article, and also a penalty of ten dollars.

12. If any book shall be damaged while the same shall be drawn from the Library by any person, such person shall be liable to pay to the State the amount of such damage.

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OATHS.

The following oaths are required by the Constitution of the State of Vermont and by statutory provision, to be administered to officers under the civil government thereof, to wit:—

The representatives, having met and chosen their Speaker and Clerk, shall each of them take and subscribe the following oaths or affirmations (except when they shall produce certificates of their having heretofore taken and subscribed the same), to wit:—

You, ————, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that as a member of this assembly, you will not propose or assent to any bill, vote or resolution which shall appear to you injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared by the Constitution of this State; but will, in all things, conduct yourself as a faithful, honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of your judgment and abilities. So help you God (in case of an oath); under the pains and penalties of perjury (in case of an affirmation).

Rule 1 of the Senate requires the following oath to be taken by the members of that body, to wit:—

I, ————, a Senator from the County of——, in the State of Vermont, October session, 18—, do solemnly swear that I will be true and faithful to the State of Vermont, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the Constitution or Government thereof as established by convention. So help me God. And I also solemnly swear that, as a member of this Senate, I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote or resolution which shall appear to me injurious to the people, nor do or consent to

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any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared by the Constitution of this State; but will, in all things, conduct myself as a faithful, honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of my judgment and abilities. So help me God.

The representatives, having met on the day appointed by law for the commencement of a biennial session of the general assembly, and chosen their Speaker, and the Senators having met, shall, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe the following oath, in addition to the oath now prescribed:

"You ————————, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you did not at the time of your election to this body, and that you do not now, hold any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress. So help you God." Or, in case of affirmation, "Under the pains and penalties of perjury."

The words "office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress" shall be construed to mean any office created directly or indirectly by Congress, and for which emolument is provided from the treasury of the United States.

Every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under this State, shall take and subscribe the following oaths or affirmations of allegiance to this State and of office (unless he shall produce evidence that he has before taken the same, except military officers, who are to take only the oath of allegiance, and such as shall be exempted by the Legislature.)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will be true and faithful to the State of Vermont, and that you will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the Constitution or Government thereof as established by convention. So help you God (if an oath); under the pains and penalties of perjury (if an affirmation).

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

You, ————————, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully execute the office of——for the —— of —— and will therein do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law. So help you God (if an oath); under the pains and penalties of perju (if an ma-tion).

The form of oath to be administer to persons appointed in pursuance of the provision of law, to perform any duty or execute any office, commission or trust whatsoever, where an oath is required and no specific form is provided, is as follows:

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO COMMITTEES, ETC.

You solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office (duty or trust) of ——, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law. So help you God.

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REGULATIONS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

FRED A. HOWLAND, *Clerk.*

THOMAS C. CHENEY, *First Assistant Clerk.*

FRED L. HAMILTON, *Second Assistant Clerk.*

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of this Department, the Clerk of the House of Representatives establishes the following regulations:

DUTIES OF ASSISTANTS.

First Assistant Clerk.—It shall be his special duty :

I.

To officiate at the Reading Desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence, to perform his duties generally.

II.

To file all bills, resolutions, etc., disposed of by the Speaker.

III.

To distribute to the proper committee or officer all bills, petitions, and other papers referred.

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Second Assistant Clerk.—It shall be his special duty:

I.

To make copies of all resolutions.

II.

To make all proper entries in the Senate and House bill-books, and send to the printer all bills to be printed.

FRED A. HOWLAND, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Montpelier, Oct. 7, 1896.

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LIST OF THE

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS

OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

STATE OF VERMONT,

AND OFFICERS CONNECTED THEREWITH, WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

1896.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

JOSIAH GROUT, Derby,
Pavilion.

JOSEPH W. SAULT, St. Johnsbury,
Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.
Riverside.

GEORGE E. STRATTON, Burlington, *Executive Clerk.*
2 Spring St.

AARON H. GROUT, *Messenger,*
Pavilion.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

NELSON W. FISK, Isle La Motte,
Pavilion.

TREASURER.

HENRY F. FIELD, Rutland,
Pavilion.

EDWARD C. MCINTYRE, Danby, *Clerk,*
163 State St.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL, Burlington,
Pavilion.

JAMES H. MACOMBER, Burlington, *Engrossing Clerk,*
2 Spring St.

DAN C. WEBSTER, Brattleboro, *Messenger,*
Riverside.

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STATE AUDITOR.

FRANKLIN D. HALE, Lunenburg,
Montpelier House.

Sergeant-at-Arms.
TRUMAN C. PHINNEY, Montpelier,
4 Spring St.

LEMUEL P. ADAMS, Swanton, *Clerk*,
2 Spring St.

CARLOSS H. KELTON, Montgomery Center, *Messenger*.
Cor. Liberty and St. Paul Sts.

HUGH H. HENRY, Chester, *Messenger*,
Exchange.

Inspector of Finance.
FRED G. FIELD, Springfield.

Commissioner of State Taxes.
DAVID J. FOSTER, Burlington.

Railroad Commissioners.
OLIN MERRILL, Enosburgh,
ORION M. BARBER, Arlington,
CHARLES J. BELL, Walden.

FULLER C. SMITH, *Clerk R. R. Commissioners.*

Fish and Game Commissioners.
JOHN W. TITCOMB, St. Johnsbury,
HORACE W. BAILEY, Newbury.

State Board of Health.
JAMIN H. HAMILTON, Richford,
CHARLES S. CAVERLY, Rutland,
ORLANDO W. SHERWIN, Woodstock.

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Elective Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

WALLACE I. ROBINSON, Barton,
CYRUS JENNINGS, Hubbardton,
TYLER M. GRAVES, Underhill.
} Term expires 1897.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, Strafford,
CASSIUS PECK, Brookfield,
GARDNER S. FASSETT, Enosburgh.
} Term expires 1899.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Proctor,
EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE, Brandon,
CROSBY MILLER, Pomfret.
} Term expires 1901.

Vermont Board of Agriculture.

JOSIAH GROUT, Derby, Governor,
MATTHEW H. BUCKHAM, Burlington,
President U. V. M. & S. A. C.,
} Ex-officio.

JOSEPH L. HILLS, Burlington,
CHARLES M. WINSLOW, Brandon,
HOMER W. VAIL, Pomfret,
FRANK C. WILLIAMS, Coventry,
VICTOR I. SPEAR, Braintree,
JUSTIN O. SANFORD, Stamford.

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EDWARD H. PETTENGILL, Rockingham,
RUSSELL T. JOHNSON, Concord,
CHESTER M. FERRIN, Essex.

Trustees Vermont Asylum for the Insane. (Waterbury.)

SAMUEL D. HOBSON, Brighton,
WILLIAM N. PLATT, Shoreham,
GEORGE W. WING, Montpelier.

Directors of the State Prison and House of Correction.

EGBERT C. TUTTLE, Rutland,
L. DOWNER HAZEN, St. Johnsbury,
MARSH O. PERKINS, Windsor.

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Superintendent of the State Prison.
EDWIN W. OAKES, Windsor.

Superintendent of the House of Correction.
DAVID L. MORGAN, Rutland.

Trustees of the Vermont Industrial School.
CHARLES H. LANE, Cornwall,
CICERO G. PECK, Hinesburgh,
NELSON W. FISK, Isle La Motte.

Superintendent of Vermont Industrial School.
SUMNER A. ANDREWS, Vergennes.

Board of Dental Examiners.
R. M. CHASE, Bethel,
GEORGE F. CHENEY, St. Johnsbury,
THOMAS MOUND, Rutland,
S. D. HODGE, Burlington,
A. J. PARKER, Rockingham.

State Board of Pharmacy.
C. C. BINGHAM, St. Johnsbury,
COLLINS BLAKELY, Montpelier,
F. W. PIERCE, Chester,
A. W. HIGGINS, Rutland,
J. G. BELLROSE, Burlington.

State Superintendent of Education.
MASON S. STONE, Westfield.

State Library.
HIRAM A. HUSE, Montpelier, *Librarian*,
3 Baldwin St.

THOMAS L. WOOD, Montpelier, *First Assistant*,
ERWIN M. HARVEY, Topsham, *Second Assistant*;
WILLIAM N. THERIAULT, Montpelier, *Messenger*.

State Geologist and Curator of State Cabinet.
GEORGE W. PERRY, Rutland.

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Executive Department.

STATE HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

John Hill, Montpelier, *Janitor.*

John W. Peck, Montpelier, *Engineer.*
20 Vine St.

Frank E. Wedge, Montpelier, *Assistant Engineer.*

John L. Tuttle, Montpelier, *Watchman.*

Dennison Dewey, Montpelier, *Sweeper.*

William P. Smith, Montpelier, *Sweeper.*

John Goodenough, Montpelier, *Sweeper.*

Harry E. Freer, Montpelier, *Sweeper*

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JOSIAH GROUT, Derby.

Adjutant and Inspector-General.
THEODORE S. PECK, Burlington.

Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM H. GILMORE, Fairlee.

Judge Advocate General.
EDWARD L. BATES, Bennington.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Surgeon-General.
JAMES N. JENNE, St. Albans.

Inspector of Rifle Practice.
CHARLES E. NELSON, Montgomery.

Aides-de-Camp.
GEORGE W. DOTY, Morrisville,
JOHN C. CLARK, St. Johnsbury,
PORTER H. DALE, Island Pond,
EDWARD G. OSGOOD, Bellows Falls,
CALVIN E. CLARK, Bradford,
ALFRED K. BROWN, Richford,
JOHN A. FLETCHER, Middlebury,
CARROLL A. MOORE, Bellows Falls,
ERASTUS BALDWIN, Wells River,
CURTIS A. HIBBARD, Burlington,
STEWART HASKELL, Derby Line.

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Special Aides-de-Camp.

MYRON M. PARKER, Washington, D. C.,
ALBERT B. CHANDLER, New York,
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, Philadelphia,
JOHN J. WARDEN, Boston.

Brigade Commander.

JULIUS J. ESTEY, Brattleboro.

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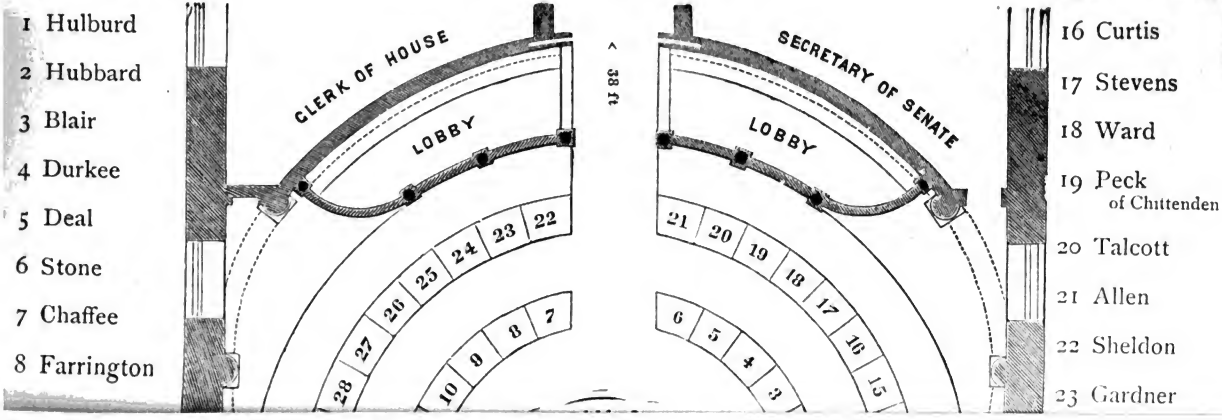

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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THE SENATE.

NELSON W. FISK, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Isle La Motte, *President*.

COUNTIES.	Senators.	Residence.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Addison . .	Ashbel A. Dean . . .	Bristol	Montpelier House .	12
"	John E. Weeks . . .	Salisbury	Montpelier House .	11
Bennington .	Abraham B. Gardner .	Pownal	Pavilion	23
" , .	Albert P. Sheldon . .	Rupert	Elm St., 92 . . .	22
Caledonia . .	George P. Blair . . .	Barnet	Pavilion	3
" . .	Lorenzo W. Hubbard .	Lyndon	Pavilion	2
Chittenden . .	Heman W. Allen . .	Burlington . . .	Pavilion	21
" . .	Oscar W. Peck . . .	Colchester . . .	Pavilion	19
" . .	Lewis H. Talcott . .	Williston	Pavilion	20

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Essex	James H. Beattie	Brunswick	Montpelier House	30
Franklin	Thomas M. Deal	St. Albans	Pavilion	5
"	Andrew F. Durkee	Sheldon	Pavilion	4
"	Henry M. Stone	Swanton	Riverside	6
Grand Isle	Charles W. Petty	South Hero	Exchange	29
Lamoille	Roger W. Hulburd	Hyde Park	Mrs. Porter's	1
Orange	Cassius Peck	Brookfield	Baldwin St., 3	14
"	Caleb C. Sargent	Corinth	Exchange	13
Orleans	Joseph B. Holton	Charleston	Exchange	15
"	William E. Curtis	Lowell	State St., 139	16
Rutland	Frederick H. Farrington	Brandon	Pavilion	8
"	Hiram L. Manchester	Pawlet	Exchange	9
"	George T. Chaffee	City of Rutland	Pavilion	7
"	Rodney M. Lewis	Wells	Exchange	10
Washington	Thomas B. Stevens	East Montpelier	Montpelier House	17
"	Hiram O. Ward	Moretown	Montpelier House	18

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Counties.	Senators.	Residence.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Windham . .	John H. Merrifield . .	Newfane	School St., 29 . .	24
" . .	George S. Foster . . .	Putney	Pavilion	25
Windsor . .	Ransom E. Hathorn .	Ludlow	Montpelier House .	26
" . .	David A. Loveland . .	Norwich	Montpelier House .	27
" . .	William H. H. Slack .	Springfield . . .	Pavilion	28

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OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Names.	Residence.	Offices.	Rooms.
MAX L. POWELL	Burlington . .	*Secretary*	Riverside.
ASHBEL G. COOLIDGE . . .	Rutland . . .	*Assistant Secretary* .	Baldwin St., 7.
WILMOND A. WARNER . . .	Pawlet . . .	*Chaplain*	Exchange.
JOHN H. MIMMS	St. Albans . .	*Reporter*	Riverside.
DENNIS E. MAY	St. Johnsbury .	*Doorkeeper*	George W. Colby's.
ORVILLE G. WHEELER . . .	Burlington . .	*Asst. Doorkeeper* . .	Spring St., 2.
HAROLD G. RUGG	Hartland . .	*Messenger*	Riverside.
ROBERT E. CLARKE	Brighton . .	*Messenger*	Montpelier House.

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WILLIAM A. LORD, Montpelier, *Speaker*.

Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Addison	Addison	Millard F. Barnes	Pavilion	84
Albany	Orleans	Adams D. Patterson	Montpelier House	200
Alburgh	Grand Isle	Henry Mott	Riverside	206
Andover	Windsor	James H. Heald	Barre St., 51	173
Arlington	Bennington	Lemuel A. Buck	Loomis St., 30	15
Athens	Windham	Eugene S. Kingsley	Court St., 29	136
Bakersfield	Franklin	Ambrose L. Hall	Union House	241
Baltimore	Windsor	Wayland R. Bryant	Winter St., 15	210
Barnard	Windsor	William F. Davis	Elm St., 24	168
Barnet	Caledonia	Francis W. Mason	Exchange	228

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Barre, Town of	Washington	Lewis Keith	At home	149
Barton	Orleans	Frederick W. Baldwin	Riverside	96
Belvidere	Lamoille	Azro P. Brown	Union House	178
Bennington	Bennington	Charles H. Darling	Pavilion	50
Benson	Rutland	William B. Noble	Court St., 27	68
Berkshire	Franklin	Edson B. Larabee	Montpelier House	24
Berlin	Washington	George H. Crandall	Exchange	175
Bethel	Windsor	A. Lee Cady	Montpelier House	67
Bloomfield	Essex	Beamon A. Bowker	Loomis St., 30	181
Bolton	Chittenden	Thomas B. Whalen	At home	242
Bradford	Orange	Trescott A. Chase	Merrill Russell's	143
Braintree	Orange	Marcus D. Laport	Exchange	26
Brandon	Rutland	Charles H. Bump	Pavilion, 52	89
Brattleboro	Windham	Kittredge Haskins	Pavilion	49
Bridgewater	Windsor	C. Henry Bugbee	Court St., 40	72

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Bridport	Addison	Wilbur L. Hamilton	Montpelier House	10
Brighton	Essex	Gibbs E. Clarke	Montpelier House	51
Bristol	Addison	Evander J. Bristol	Montpelier House	35
Brookfield	Orange	Eugene H. Chadwick	Exchange	53
Brookline	Windham	Fred O. Merrifield	Main St., 175	171
Brownington	Orleans	Edgar S. Wells	W. O. Standish's	41
Brunswick	Essex	Clarence E. Paschal	Court St., 27	160
Burke	Caledonia	Gilbert J. Gilfillan	Elm St., 24	42
Burlington	Chittenden	Charles P. Smith	Pavilion	48
Cabot	Washington	Beauman G. Rogers	Exchange	219
Calais	Washington	Warren E. Bliss	Berlin St., 27	63
Cambridge	Lamoille	Joel M. Wilcox	M. E. Smilie's	126
Canaan	Essex	Edwin Green	Montpelier House	213
Castleton	Rutland	Henry L. Clark	Pavilion	65

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Cavendish	Windsor	Frank H. Wheeler	Elm St., 92	163
Charleston	Orleans	Wilson Buck	Montpelier House	52
Charlotte	Chittenden	Orrin P. Read	Mrs. E. E. Reed's	30
Chelsea	Orange	Charles W. Goodwin	A. N. Blanchard's	214
Chester	Windsor	Frederick W. Pierce	Pavilion	93
Chittenden	Rutland	Ernest J. Perry	Spring St., 2	59
Clarendon	Rutland	Albert H. Spencer	Court St., 27	77
Colchester	Chittenden	Henry Conlin	Pavilion	38
Concord	Essex	John Pratt	Montpelier House	11
Corinth	Orange	John M. Scribner	Winter St., 15	209
Cornwall	Addison	Alverton S. Bingham	Montpelier House	151
Coventry	Orleans	William L. Barrows	Montpelier House	97
Craftsbury	Orleans	Thomas M. Gallagher	Montpelier House	218
Danby	Rutland	Grant M. Otis.	Merrill Russell's	31
Danville	Caledonia	Fred B. Stocker	Barre St., 18	221
Derby	Orleans	Myron A. Adams	School St., 29	95

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Dorset	Bennington	Horace G. Harwood	Court St., 40	19
Dover	Windham	George B. Boyd	Loomis St., 30	58
Dummerston	Windham	Myron F. Dutton	Court St., 27	114
Duxbury	Washington	John A. Durkee	Montpelier House	108
East Haven	Essex	Norman E. Hartwell	Cliff St., 13	230
East Montpelier	Washington	Fred H. Sibley	Montpelier House	201
Eden	Lamoille	F. Hiram Raymore	State St., 163	174
Elmore	Lamoille	Henry C. Parker	Winter St., 15	186
Enosburgh	Franklin	John H. Burns	Montpelier House	236
Essex	Chittenden	Frank W. Booth	State St., 163	153
Fairfax	Franklin	John B. Alfred	Vermont House	197
Fairfield	Franklin	Peter McGinn	Elm St., 24	135
Fair Haven	Rutland	Erastus H. Phelps	School St., 29	141
Fairlee	Orange	Irving G. Smith	State St., 163	158

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Fayston	Washington	Francis A. Bragg	Pearl St., 17	229
Ferrisburgh	Addison	Stoddard N. Allen	Mrs. E. E. Reed's	32
Fletcher	Franklin	Oliver G. Carpenter	Vermont House	129
Franklin	Franklin	W. Jay Towle	Montpelier House	55
Georgia	Franklin	Carl E. Hotchkiss	Union House	183
Glastenbury	Bennington	Hugh E. Cone		165
Glover	Orleans	William F. Clark	Spring St., 2	91
Goshen	Addison	Shubel H. Washburn	Jno. Voodry's	73
Grafton	Windham	Everett H. Clarke	Court St., 29	193
Granby	Essex	Charles S. Smith	State St., 163	191
Grand Isle	Grand Isle	Herbert W. Ladd	State St., 163	39
Granville	Addison	Harry L. Washburn	Vermont House	74
Greensboro	Orleans	Alpha E. Tolman	School St., 29	222
Groton	Caledonia	Alexander Cochran	Loomis St., 4	217
Guildhall	Essex	George A. Hubbard	State St., 163	232
Guilford	Windham	John L. Bullock	Court St., 29	176

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Halifax	Windham	Hollis S. Plumb	Spring St., 2	44
Hancock	Addison	Thomas B. Martin	Vermont House	133
Hardwick	Caledonia	Charles M. Sawyer	Hubbard St., 7	60
Hartford	Windsor	Ephraim Morris	Pavilion	61
Hartland	Windsor	David F. Rugg	Riverside	189
Highgate	Franklin	Charles C. Sheldon	Vermont House	198
Hinesburgh	Chittenden	Perry R. Miles	Montpelier House	92
Holland	Orleans	Harry R. Marsh	Miss Camp's	208
Hubbardton	Rutland	Schuyler M. Dikeman	Court St., 27	66
Huntington	Chittenden	George M. Norton	Montpelier House	123
Hyde Park	Lamoille	L. Porter Butts	Union House	177
Ira	Rutland	William L. Cramton	Spring St., 2	120
Irasburgh	Orleans	Orlando G. Page	Montpelier House	199
Isle La Motte	Grand Isle	Andrew L. Holcomb	Spring St., 2	54

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Jamaica	Windham	William L. Barnes	Cliff St., 7	71
Jay	Orleans	Benjamin F. Place	Merrill Russell's	144
Jericho	Chittenden	Frank Howe	Montpelier House	124
Johnson	Lamoille	Enos H. Sherwin	Union House	125
Kirby	Caledonia	David S. Young	State St., 163	233
Landgrove	Bennington	James S. Thomson	W. R. Davenport's, Barre	87
Leicester	Addison	Lewis C. Needham	Court St., 27	5
Lemington	Essex	Mills D. F. Blodgett	Loomis St., 30	239
Lincoln	Addison	Charles A. Kinsley	Montpelier House	70
Londonderry	Windham	William H. Landman	Union House	179
Lowell	Orleans	Andrew Richardson	Loomis St., 30	121
Ludlow	Windsor	Frank A. Walker	Montpelier House	76
Lunenburgh	Essex	Uriah Knapp	Exchange	101
Lyndon	Caledonia	Frank W. Silsby	Montpelier House	98
Maidstone	Essex	Henry A. Booth	State St., 163	231
Manchester	Bennington	Alvin C. Connor	Pavilion	20

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Marlboro . . .	Windham . .	Edwin P. Adams . . .	Main St., 175 . .	216
Marshfield . . .	Washington .	Bowman B. Martin, Jr. .	Montpelier House .	223
Mendon	Rutland . . .	Frank N. Davis . . .	Pavilion	57
Middlebury . .	Addison . . .	William H. Button . .	Pavilion	7
Middlesex . . .	Washington . .	Homer B. Nichols . .	Vermont House . .	146
Middletown Spr'gs	Rutland . . .	Henry R. Clift . . .	Cliff St., 7	4
Milton	Chittenden . .	Frank E. Blake . . .	Union House . . .	127
Monkton . . .	Addison . . .	Edward H. Palmer . .	Montpelier House .	224
Montgomery . .	Franklin . . .	Bateman W. Davis . .	Liberty St., 9 . .	62
Montpelier . .	Washington .	William A. Lord . . .	At home	Chair
Moretown . . .	Washington .	George W. Bulkeley . .	Montpelier House .	147
Morgan	Orleans . . .	Sumner C. Wilcox . .	Miss Camp's . . .	207
Morristown . .	Lamoille . . .	George M. Powers . .	Montpelier House .	64
Mount Holly . .	Rutland . . .	Judson E. Fletcher . .	Elm St., 24 . . .	196

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Mount Tabor	Rutland	Melvin Barrett	State St., 163	235
Newark	Caledonia	Heman A. Walter	Cliff St., 13	234
Newbury	Orange	William H. Silsby	Exchange	204
Newfane	Windham	Eugene P. Wheeler	School St., 29	139
New Haven	Addison	Alfred P. Roscoe	Montpelier House	6
Newport	Orleans	George H. Prouty	Pavilion	212
Northfield	Washington	John H. Winch	Exchange	190
North Hero	Grand Isle	William D. Allen	East State St.	40
Norton	Essex	Frederick G. Edmands	Riverside	161
Norwich	Windsor	Edward W. Olds	Exchange	99
Orange	Orange	John L. Lord	Montpelier	203
Orwell	Addison	William C. Hack	Union House	13
Panton	Addison	Chester W. Spaulding	Court St., 29	58
Pawlet	Rutland	Adams L. Bromley	Exchange	34
Peacham	Caledonia	Charles A. Bunker	Pavilion	194
Peru	Bennington	Samuel Stiles	Barre St., 51	1

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Pittsfield	Rutland	Guilford D. Parmenter	Exchange	18
Pittsford	Rutland	Asher Burditt	Spring St., 2	154
Plainfield	Washington	Charles E. Woodward, Jr.	Montpelier House	79
Plymouth	Windsor	Levi B. Moore	Union House	180
Pomfret	Windsor	Samuel F. Leonard	Winter St., 15	164
Poultney	Rutland	Frederick S. Platt	Pavilion	244
Pownal	Bennington	Everett E. Potter	Pavilion	130
Proctor	Rutland	James H. Edson	Pavilion	155
Putney	Windham	Mark Ward	Montpelier House	3
Randolph	Orange	Arthur G. Osgood	Pavilion	104
Reading	Windsor	Clarence N. Hook	Elm St., 92	109
Readsboro	Bennington	Henry S. Ward	Exchange	88
Richford	Franklin	Jamin H. Hamilton	Riverside	56
Richmond	Chittenden	Ralph E. Jones	Montpelier House	202

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Ripton	Addison	Henry E. Day	Exchange	94
Rochester	Windsor	Oscar G. Martin	Vermont House	107
Rockingham	Windham	Preston H. Hadley	Pavilion	16
Roxbury	Washington	Frank C. Fletcher	At home	118
Royalton	Windsor	David C. Stearns	Montpelier House	25
Rupert	Bennington	Frank E. Winchester	T. R. Merrill's	33
Rutland, City of	Rutland	Jesse E. Thomson	Pavilion	243
Rutland, Town of	Rutland	Horace E. Colburn	Court St., 32	111
Ryegate	Caledonia	Quincy A. Whitehill	S. L. Gates', Barre	220
Salisbury	Addison	Frank C. Dyer	Montpelier House	9
Sandgate	Bennington	Andrew V. Turner	Loomis St., 30	81
Searsburgh	Bennington	Daniel R. Cutler	Loomis St., 30	46
Shaftsbury	Bennington	Fred L. Mattison	Pavilion	90
St. Albans	Franklin	George T. Childs	State St.,	138
St. George	Chittenden	Emerson M. Hinsdale	Exchange	226
St. Johnsbury	Caledonia	Henry C. Bates	Montpelier House	102

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Sharon	Windsor . . .	Otis C. Sawyer . . .	Exchange	148
Sheffield . . .	Caledonia . .	Amasa Chase	Terrace St., 23 . .	78
Shelburne . . .	Chittenden . .	W. Seward Webb . .	Pavilion	48
Sheldon	Franklin . . .	B. Cortes Gallup . . .	Pavilion	14
Sherburne . . .	Rutland . . .	Levi A. Willard . . .	Elm St., 24 . . .	185
Shoreham . . .	Addison . . .	Jonathan Russell . . .	Montpelier House .	2
Shrewsbury . .	Rutland . . .	Elroy A. Burditt . . .	Elm St., 24 . . .	27
Somerset . . .	Windham . .	Mark Tudor	Loomis St., 30 . .	82
South Burlington	Chittenden . .	Hiram Merrihew . . .	Cliff St., 7	172
South Hero . .	Grand Isle . .	John J. Wright . . .	Loomis St., 4 . . .	205
Springfield . . .	Windsor . . .	Allen L. Slade	Pavilion, ...	169
Stamford . . .	Bennington . .	Monroe L. Whitney . .	Main St., 166 . .	115
Stannard . . .	Caledonia . .	Almon H. Chase . . .	Middlesex Road, 23 .	12
Starksboro . . .	Addison . . .	Leslie G. Ferguson . .	Montpelier House .	69

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Stockbridge . .	Windsor . . .	Austin F. Lamb . . .	Montpelier House .	188
Stowe	Lamoille . . .	Arba A. Pike	Montpelier House .	159
Strafford . . .	Orange . . .	Samuel B. Buell . . .	Montpelier House .	29
Stratton	Windham . .	Orrin A. Johnson . . .	Loomis St., 30 . .	45
Sudbury	Rutland . . .	Edwin A. Mallory . .	Spring St., 2 . . .	128
Sunderland . .	Bennington . .	Edmund A. Graves . .	Loomis St., 30 . .	131
Sutton	Caledonia . .	Simon M. Bartlett . .	Union House . .	17
Swanton . . .	Franklin . . .	James E. Farrell . . .	Court St., 29 . . .	106
Thetford . . .	Orange . . .	Samuel M. Gleason . .	Pavilion	100
Tinmouth . . .	Rutland . . .	Edwin D. Cobb . . .	Spring St., 2 . . .	167
Topsham . . .	Orange . . .	Arthur T. Smith . . .	Barre St., 51 . . .	116
Townshend . . .	Windham . .	James O. Follett . . .	Court St., 29 . . .	8
Troy	Orleans . . .	J. Stillman Young . .	Elm St., 94 . . .	28
Tunbridge . . .	Orange . . .	Almon B. Bicknell . .	Elm St., 58 . . .	227
Underhill . . .	Chittenden . .	Thaddeus S. Whipple .	Montpelier House .	83
Vergennes . . .	Addison . . .	Thomas Mack	W. G. Andrews . .	36

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Vernon	Windham	Jason C. Allen	Court St., 27	150
Vershire	Orange	Stephen B. Darling	Exchange	162
Victory	Essex	Melvin G. Jeffers	M. Russell's	192
Waitsfield	Washington	Meriden L. Richardson	Exchange	85
Walden	Caledonia	Francis Farrington	Terrace St., 23	238
Wallingford	Rutland	Barney W. Aldrich	Elm St., 24	195
Waltham	Addison	Belden S. Goodale	Court St., 27	170
Wardsboro	Windham	Norman C. Johnson	Cliff St., 7	140
Warren	Washington	John L. Spalding	Montpelier House	113
Washington	Orange	Lester D. Tillotson	Union House	152
Waterbury	Washington	Edwin F. Palmer	Montpelier House	112
Waterford	Caledonia	Emery E. Hovey	Montpelier House	237
Waterville	Lamoille	Edwin H. Shattuck	Vermont House	225
Weathersfield	Windsor	Joshua Upham	Winter St., 15	211

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Wells	Rutland	Fred R. Lamb	Exchange	166
West Fairlee	Orange	George W. Cook	Liberty St., 12	22
Westfield	Orleans	Willard Farman	State St., 163	132
Westford	Chittenden	George J. Hobart	State St., 163	86
West Haven	Rutland	David Ofensend	Spring St., 2	142
Westminster	Windham	J. Hunt Clark	Court St., 29	134
Westmore	Orleans	George W. Conley	Elm St., 24	23
Weston	Windsor	Edward Wilder	Barre St., 51	145
West Rutland	Rutland	George C. Robinson	Dr. Boardman's	156
West Windsor	Windsor	Cyprian S. Worcester	Elm St., 92	110
Weybridge	Addison	Elmer E. Cowles	Exchange	21
Wheelock	Caledonia	Archibald Craig	Terrace St., 23	43
Whiting	Addison	N. Will Foster	Court St., 27	105
Whitingham	Windham	Bradley C. Newell	Exchange	119
Williamstown	Orange	Frank Martin	Dr. Watson's	184
Williston	Chittenden	Charles D. Warren	Pavilion	80

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Towns.	Counties.	Representatives.	Rooms.	No. of seat.
Wilmington	Windham	Frank J. Corbett	Court St., 29	215
Windham	Windham	Alvan A. Goodell	School St., 29	240
Windsor	Windsor	Horace P. McClary	Pavilion	75
Winhall	Bennington	Lester W. White	Thurber's, Berlin	137
Wolcott	Lamoille	Herbert H. Parker	Union House	182
Woodbury	Washington	Nathan A. Ross	Loomis St., 30	159
Woodford	Bennington	Harry T. Harbour	Loomis St., 30	117
Woodstock	Windsor	Henry W. Walker	Elm St., 24	187
Worcester	Washington	George H. Stone	Terrace St., 23	122

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OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Names.	Towns.	Offices.	Rooms.
Fred A. Howland	Montpelier	*Clerk*	Court St., 1.
Thomas C. Cheney	Morristown	*First Asst. Clerk*	Riverside.
Fred L. Hamilton	Salisbury	*Second Asst. Clerk*	Montpelier House.
Selden B. Currier	Tunbridge	*Chaplain*	East State St., 57.
Luther B. Johnson	West Randolph	*Reporter*	W. H. Terrill's.
Edwin A. Nutt	Montpelier	*Reporter*	Exchange.
Charles W. Briggs	Brandon	*Doorkeeper*	Montpelier House.
Martin Shattuck	Eden	*Assistant Doorkeeper*	Union House.
Joseph E. Farnum	Peru	*Messenger*	Barre St., 51.
Fred B. Chase	Bradford	*Messenger*	Merrill Russell's.
Paul R. Manchester	Pawlet	*Messenger*	Exchange.
Leonard Mack	Vergennes	*Messenger*	W. G. Andrews'.

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JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON JOINT RULES.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Merrifield,
Hulburd,
Dean.

Of the House.—Mr. Walker, of Ludlow,
Clarke, of Brighton,
Cochran, of Groton.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Sheldon,
Durkee,
Lewis.

Of the House.—Mr. Woodward, of Plainfield,
Bates, of St. Johnsbury,
Darling, of Vershire,
Barrett, of Mount Tabor,
Clark, of Westminster.

ON THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Petty,
Peck, of Colchester,
Chaffee.

Of the House.—Mr. Boyd, of Dover,
Farman, of Westfield,
Worcester, of West Windsor,
Otis, of Danby,
Day, of Ripton.

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ON THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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Farrington,
Talcott.

Of the House.—Mr. Dyer, of Salisbury,
Dutton, of Dummerston,
Booth, of Maidstone,
Burditt, of Shrewsbury,
Cook, of West Fairlee.

ON GAME AND FISHERIES.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Gardner,
Peck, of Orange,
Allen.

Of the House.—Mr. Bristol, of Bristol,
Edson, of Proctor,
Alfred, of Fairfax,
Allen, of North Hero,
Fletcher, of Roxbury.

UNDER THE FOURTH JOINT RULE.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Curtis,
Manchester,
Hathorn.

Of the House.—Mr. Blodgett, of Lemington,
Conley, of Westmore,
Spaulding, of Panton.

ON STATE AND COURT EXPENSES.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Foster,
Hulburd,
Ward.

Of the House.—Mr. Baldwin, of Barton,
Spalding, of Warren,
Martin, of Williamstown,
Butts, of Hyde Park,
Aldrich, of Wallingford.

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ON TEMPERANCE.

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Weeks,
Holton.

Of the House.—Mr. Lord, of Orange,
Ross, of Woodbury,
Ferguson, of Starksboro,
Mallory, of Sudbury,
Towle, of Franklin.

ON IMMIGRATION AND INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Blair,
Peck, of Chittenden,
Durkee.

Of the House.—Mr. Davis, of Montgomery,
Russell, of Shoreham,
Willard, of Sherburne,
Johnson, of Wardsboro,
Bugbee, of Bridgewater.

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Manchester,
Petty.

Of the House.—Mr. Ward, of Readsboro,
Rugg, of Hartland,
Newell, of Whitingham,
Keith, of Town of Barre,
Lamb, of Wells.

ON REVISION OF BILLS.

Of the Senate.—Mr. Hulburd.

Of the House.—Mr. Bates, of St. Johnsbury,
Button, of Middlebury.

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ON RULES.

Mr. Dean,
Petty,
Gardner.

ON FINANCE.

Mr. Chaffee,
Dean,
Merrifield.

ON JUDICIARY.

Mr. Hulburd,
Farrington,
Beattie,
Deal,
Peck, of Orange,
Merrifield,
Gardner.

ON CLAIMS.

Mr. Holton,
Allen,
Ward,
Slack,
Weeks.

ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Manchester,
Sargent,
Hubbard,
Foster,
Curtis.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Stevens,
Loveland,
Talcott.

ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Slack,
Lewis,
Stone.

ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. Merrifield,
Sargent,
Blair.

ON MITITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Peck, of Orange,
Sheldon,
Allen.

ON RAILROADS.

Mr. Peck, of Chittenden,
Chaffee,
Slack,
Ward,
Durkee,
Sheldon,
Weeks.

ON HIGHWAYS.

Mr. Beattie,
Stevens,
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Blair.

ON LAND TAXES.

Mr. Talcott,
Holton,
Stone.

ON PRINTING.

Mr. Lewis,
Curtis,
Loveland.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Deal,
Hathorn,
Manchester,
Petty,
Curtis.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Sargent,
Hulburd,
Beattie.

ON STATE PRISON.

Mr. Weeks,
Hathorn,
Blair.

ON INSANE.

Mr. Hubbard,
Foster,
Ward.

ON GRAND LIST.

Mr. Durkee,
Sargent,
Stevens.

ON CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Allen,
Stone,
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ON RULES.

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Whalen . . . of Bolton,
Heald . . . of Andover.

ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. Powers . . . of Morristown,
Bromley . . . of Pawlet,
Harwood . . of Dorset,
Clark . . . of Glover,
Woodward . . of Plainfield,
Olds . . . of Norwich,
Booth . . . of Essex.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. Jeffers . . . of Victory,
Washburn . . of Goshen,
Chase . . . of Stannard,
Goodwin . . of Chelsea,
Richardson . . of Lowell,
Cramton . . . of Ira,
Bicknell . . . of Tunbridge.

ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Smith . . . of Burlington,
Thomson . . of Rutland,
Childs . . . of St. Albans,
Hadley . . . of Rockingham,
Morris . . . of Hartford,
Morse . . . of Barre,

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Mattison . . . of Shaftsbury,
Needham . . of Leicester.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chase . . . of Bradford,
Webb . . . of Shelburne,
Turner . . . of Sandgate,
Hovey . . . of Waterford,
Burns . . . of Enosburgh,
Clift . . . of Middletown Springs,
Durkee . . . of Duxbury.

ON JUDICIARY.

Mr. Haskins . . . of Brattleboro,
Bates . . . of St. Johnsbury,
Powers . . . of Morristown,
Darling . . . of Bennington,
Clark . . . of Castleton,
Baldwin . . . of Barton,
Palmer . . . of Waterbury,
Platt . . . of Poultney,
Walker . . . of Ludlow.

ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Darling . . . of Bennington,
Bunker . . . of Peacham,
Palmer . . . of Waterbury,
Hamilton . . of Richford,
Ward . . . of Putney,
Barnes . . . of Addison,
Adams . . . of Derby,
Pierce . . . of Chester,
Conlin . . . of Colchester.

ON CLAIMS.

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Hook . . . of Reading,
Mott . . . of Alburgh,

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Bliss . . . of Calais,
Young . . . of Troy,
Tillotson . . . of Washington,
Gallup . . . of Sheldon,
Green . . . of Canaan,
Howe . . . of Jericho,
Bingham . . of Cornwall,
Burditt . . . of Pittsford,
Whitney . . . of Stamford,
Roscoe . . . of New Haven.

ON RAILROADS.

Mr. Gleason . . . of Thetford,
Chase . . . of Bradford,
Webb . . . of Shelburne,
Connor . . . of Manchester,
Platt . . . of Poultney,
Slade . . . of Springfield,
Mack . . . of Vergennes,
Clarke . . . of Brighton,
Farrell . . . of Swanton.

ON HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Mr. Hamilton . . of Richford,
Heald . . . of Andover,
Allen . . . of Ferrisburgh,
Graves . . . of Sunderland,
Corbett . . . of Wilmington,
Sawyer . . . of Hardwick,
Martin . . . of Marshfield,
Read . . . of Charlotte,
Holcomb . . . of Isle La Motte,
Knapp . . . of Lunenburgh,
Place . . . of Jay,
Osgood . . . of Randolph,
Wilcox . . . of Cambridge,
Cobb . . . of Tinmouth,
Ladd . . . of Grand Isle.

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Bristol	. . .	of Bristol,
Cochran	. . .	of Groton,
Shattuck	. . .	of Waterville,
Clarke	. . .	of Brighton,
Gallagher	. .	of Craftsbury,
Pierce	. . .	of Chester.

ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Bump	. . .	of Brandon,
Morris	, . .	of Hartford,
Nichols	. . .	of Middlesex,
Foster	. . .	of Whiting,
Smith	. . .	of Granby,
Sheldon	. . .	of Highgate,
Raymore	. . .	of Eden,
Landman	. .	of Londonderry,
Upham	. . .	of Weathersfield.

ON AGRIGULTURE.

Mr. Walker	. . .	of Woodstock,
Colburn	. . .	of Town of Rutland,
Richardson	. .	of Waitsfield,
Hack	. . .	of Orwell,
Winchester	. .	of Rupert,
Follett	. . .	of Townshend,
Tolman	. . .	of Greensboro,
Smith	. . .	of Topsham,
Norton	. . .	of Huntington,
Hall	. . .	of Bakersfield,
Gilfillan	. . .	of Burke,
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Pratt	. . .	of Concord,
Parker	. . .	of Elmore,
Wright	. . .	of South Hero.

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ON LAND TAXES.

Mr.	Patterson	of Albany,
	Noble	of Benson,
	Laport	of Braintree,
	Bragg	of Fayston,
	Parker	of Wolcott,
	Allen	of Vernon,
	Mott	of Alburgh,
	Stearns	of Royalton,
	Larabee	of Berkshire,
	Hamilton	of Bridport,
	Paschal	of Brunswick,
	Cutler	of Searsburgh,
	Hinsdale	of St. George,
	Whitehill	of Ryegate.

ON GRAND LIST.

Mr.	Adams	of Marlboro,
	Hubbard	of Guildhall,
	Thomson	of Landgrove,
	Moore	of Plymouth,
	Blake	of Milton,
	Farrington	of Walden,
	Palmer	of Monkton,
	Bulkeley	of Moretown,
	Smith	of Fairlee,
	Fletcher	of Mount Holly,
	Hotchkiss	of Georgia,
	Buck	of Charleston,
	Sibley	of East Montpelier,
	Davis	of Mendon,
	Wheeler	of Cavendish.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr.	Button	of Middlebury,
	Stocker	of Danville,
	Buck	of Arlington,
	Rogers	of Cabot,
	Warren	of Williston,

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Mr. Mason . . . of Barnet,
Silsby . . . of Newbury,
Pike . . . of Stowe,
Barrows . . . of Coventry,
Robinson . . . of West Rutland,
Barnes . . . of Jamaica,
Edmands . . of Norton,
Hobart . . . of Westford,
Cady . . . of Bethel,
McGinn . . . of Fairfield.

DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Walter . . . of Newark,
Harbour . . . of Woodford,
Martin . . . of Hancock,
Hinsdale . . . of St. George,
Bowker . . . of Bloomfield,
Carpenter . . of Fletcher,
Bryant . . . of Baltimore,
Plumb . . . of Halifax,
Ross . . . of Woodbury,
Wells . . . of Brownington,
Perry . . . of Chittenden,
Parker . . . of Wolcott,
Chadwick . . of Brookfield,
Wright . . . of South Hero.

ON STATE PRISON.

Mr. Darling . . . of Vershire,
Cowles . . . of Weybridge,
Wilder . . . of Weston,
Stiles . . . of Peru,
Whipple . . . of Underhill,
Kingsley . . . of Athens,
Goodell . . . of Windham.

ON CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Childs . . . of St. Albans,
Phelps . . . of Fairhaven,
Martin . . . of Rochester,
Edson . . . of Proctor,

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Mr. Morse . . . of Barre,
Prouty . . . of Newport,
Buell . . . of Strafford,
Jones . . . of Richmond,
Silsby . . . of Lyndon.

ON TOWN LINES.

Mr. Crandall . . . of Berlin,
Leonard . . . of Pomfret,
Johnson . . . of Stratton,
Dikeman . . . of Hubbardton,
Goodale . . . of Waltham,
Young . . . of Kirby,
Washburn . . of Granville.

ON MILEAGE AND DEBENTURES.

Mr. Brown . . . of Belvidere,
Ladd . . . of Grand Isle,
Carpenter . . of Fletcher,
Hartwell . . . of East Haven,
Merrihew . .. of South Burlington,
Chase . . . of Sheffield,
White . . . of Winhall,
Kinsley . . . of Lincoln,
Scribner . . . of Corinth,
Marsh . . . of Holland,
Spencer . . . of Clarendon,
Stone . . . of Worcester,
Clarke . . . of Grafton,
Davis . . . of Barnard.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Whalen . . . of Bolton,
Lamb . . . of Stockbridge,
Tudor . . . of Somerset,
Wilcox . . . of Morgan,
Ofensend . . . of West Haven,
Parmenter . . of Pittsfield,
Wheeler . . . of Newfane,

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ON THE INSANE.

Mr.	Thomson . . .	of Rutland.
	Rugg	of Hartland.
	Winch	of Northfield.
	Bullock . . .	of Guilford.
	Craig	of Wheelock.
	Potter	of Pownal.
	Page	of Irasburgh.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL NOTES

OF THE

FEDERAL OFFICERS, CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, JUDICIARY, MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CONSTITUTING THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

HOYT H. WHEELER of Brattleboro, Republican, District Judge, was born in Chesterfield, N. H. August 30, 1833. He received an academical education at Chesterfield Academy and Newfane, Vt.; read law with the late Hon. Charles K. Field, then of Newfane, and with Bradley & Kellogg of Brattleboro; was admitted to the bar of Windham County in 1859, and located in Jamaica the same year. He represented Jamaica in 1867, and was a senator from Windham County in 1868 and 1869; in the latter year he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he continuously occupied until March 31, 1877, when he resigned, having been appointed by President Hayes judge for the district of Vermont; removed to Brattleboro in 1884. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

JOHN HENRY SENTER of Montpelier, Democrat, District Attorney, was born in Cabot November 11, 1848. He was admitted to the bar in Montpelier at March term of Washington County Court, 1879; was

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educated in the common schools and at the high school at Concord, N. H. Mr. Senter has been the Attorney for the Village of Montpelier for several years, and is now Secretary of the Montpelier Board of Trade. He was National Bank Examiner under President Cleveland's first administration; has been secretary and assistant secretary of the Vermont Democratic State Committee for the past twenty-one years; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1888; was appointed United States District Attorney in January, 1894. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

GEORGE EDDY JOHNSON of Burlington, Republican, Clerk of the United States Court for the District of Vermont, was born in Huntington January 18, 1842, and moved to Burlington in 1871; was educated in the common schools; he was town clerk, treasurer, and postmaster of Huntington in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871; deputy collector of internal revenue in 1872 and 1873; and deputy clerk of the United States Court from July, 1874, until he was appointed clerk in August, 1885. Religious preference, Liberal.

EMORY S. HARRIS of Bennington, Democrat, United States Marshal, was born in Hoosick,. N. Y. He is a retired farmer and merchant, and located in town about 1882; was educated in the public schools of New York and New Haven, Conn.; has been selectman, justice of the peace and lister; was appointed Marshal by President Cleveland, June 25, 1894. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

BRADLEY B. SMALLEY of Burlington, Democrat, Collector of Customs, was born in Jericho November 26, 1836, and removed to Burlington in 1839. He received a common school and academical education; studied law with his father, the late Hon. David A. Smalley, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden County in 1863; was appointed clerk of the United States District Court in 1861, which position he held until July, 1885, when he was appointed collector by President Cleveland, which office he held four years,

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and was again appointed Collector of Customs in 1893 by President Cleveland; represented the city of Burlington in the legislature of 1874, and again in 1878, and has held various municipal offices in his adopted city. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

SENATORS.

JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL of Strafford, Republican, was born in Strafford April 14, 1810. He received a common school and academical education; was a merchant and afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits; he was a representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Luke P. Poland, and took his seat March 4, 1867; was re-elected in 1872, in 1878, in 1884, in 1890 and in 1896. Religious preference, Unitarian.

REDFIELD PROCTOR of Proctor, Republican, was born in Cavendish June 1, 1831. He graduated at Dartmouth College and at Albany Law School; served as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 3rd Vt. Vols. on the staff of Major-General William F. (Baldy) Smith, and was Major of the 5th and Colonel of the 15th Vermont Regiments; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1867, 1868 and 1888; was a member of the Senate, and President *pro tempore* of that body in 1874; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1876 to 1878, and Governor from 1878 to 1880; was delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1888, and Secretary of War from March, 1889, to November, 1891; was appointed United States Senator by Governor Page, November 2, 1891, to fill, until the election of his successor, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. George F. Edmunds. In 1892 he was elected for the unexpired portion of the term ending March 4, 1893, and also for the full term of six years from March 4, 1893. Religious preference, Methodist.

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REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

H. HENRY POWERS of Morristown, Republican, was born in Morristown May 29, 1835. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1858; was state's attorney for Lamoille County in 1861-62; was a member of the Council of Censors in 1869; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1870; was a senator from Lamoille County in 1872; was a member and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1874; was judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from December 1184 to December 1890; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress in 1890, re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress in 1892, and to the Fifty-fourth Congress in 1894, and again re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1896. Religious preference, Liberal. Post-office address, Morrisville, Vt.

SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM W. GROUT of Barton, Republican, was born May 24, 1836. He received an academical education and graduated at Poughkeepsie Law School in 1857; was admitted to the bar in December of the same year; he practiced law and was state's attorney for Orleans County in 1865-66; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Vt. Vols.; was made Brigadier-General of the Vermont militia at the time of the St. Albans raid in 1864; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1874, and of the Senate in 1876, and President *pro tempore* of that body; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1896. Religious preference, Liberal.

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THE JUDICIARY.

JONATHAN ROSS of St. Johnsbury, Republican, Chief-Judge, was born in Waterford April 30, 1826. He is a lawyer, having read for that profession in the office of the late Hon. William Hebard, and located in St. Johnsbury in 1856; is a graduate of Dartmouth College; was a member of the House in 1865, 1866, and 1867, and a senator from the County of Caledonia in 1870; was a member of the State Board of Education from 1866 to 1870; was one of the Council of Censors in 1869; was elected an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court in 1870, receiving successive elections since; was appointed Second Assistant Judge by Governor Farnham in 1882, *vice* Timothy P. Redfield, promoted; and was elected Chief Judge in 1890. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

RUSSELL S. TAFT of Burlington, Republican, First Assistant Judge, was born in Williston January 28, 1835. He has always resided there or in Burlington; was educated in the common schools and academies; he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1856; was selectman of the town from 1861 to 1864, and alderman of the City of Burlington from 1865 to 1869; was state's attorney for Chittenden County from 1862 to 1865; was senator from that county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the City of Burlington from 1871 to 1873; register of probate in the District of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880; Lieutenant-Governor from 1872 to 1874. In 1880 he represented the City of Burlington in the Legislature, and that year was elected an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and has served as such since. Religious preference, Materialist.

JOHN W. ROWELL of Randolph, Republican, Second Assistant Judge, was born in Lebanon, N. H. June 9, 1835. He located in Randolph in 1856; was educated in the common schools and West Randolph Academy; read law, and was admitted to the bar of Orange County in 1858; was state's attorney of Orange County

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in 1862 and 1863; he represented the town of Randolph in 1861 and 1862, and was senator from that county in 1874; was elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court in 1872, and held the office by continuous elections and appointment till December, 1880, when he declined another appointment; was appointed Sixth Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Farnham, receiving his commission January 11, 1882; he was elected Fifth Assistant Judge in 1884, and promoted to Fourth Assistant Judge by Governor Dillingham, *vice* Russell S. Taft promoted; was elected Second Assistant Judge in 1890. Post-office address, Randolph, Vt.

JAMES M. TYLER of Brattleboro, Republican, Third Assistant Judge, was born in Wilmington April 27, 1835. He was educated at Brattleboro Academy; studied law, and graduated at the Albany Law School in June, 1860; was admitted to the bar in Windham County at the September term, 1860, and at once formed a partnership with Hon. Stephen P. Flagg of Wilmington, with whom he remained in practice four years; represented his native town in the Legislature in 1863 and 1864, and in the extra session of 1865; moved to Brattleboro in December, 1864, and formed a partnership with Hon. Charles K. Field, with whom he was in practice fifteen years; was state's attorney for Windham County in 1867 and 1868; was a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. In September, 1887, was appointed by Governor Ormsbee Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge William H. Walker, which position he has since held by successive elections by the Legislature. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

LOVELAND MUNSON of Manchester, Republican, Fourth Assistant Judge, was born in Manchester July 21, 1843. He was educated at Burr and Burton Seminary; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, of the House of Representatives in 1872, 1874 and 1882, and a member of the Senate in 1878, serving as President *pro tempore;* was register of pro-

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bate from 1866 to 1876, and judge of probate from 1883 to 1889; was appointed by Governor Dillingham Sixth Assistant Judge in 1889, *vice* James M. Tyler, promoted, and elected Fourth Assistant Judge by the Legislature in 1890. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HENRY R. START of Bakersfield, Republican, fifth Assistant Judge, was born in Bakersfield December 28, 1845. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1867; was educated at Bakersfield and Barre Academies; was a member of Company A, 3rd Vt. Vols.; has held the office of state's attorney; was senator in 1880; was a trustee of the Vermont Reform School from December 1880 to December 1888; was a representative from Bakersfield in 1890 and Speaker of the House; was presidential elector in 1888, and was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in November, 1890. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

LAFORREST H. THOMPSON of Irasburgh, Republican, sixth Assistant Judge, was born in Bakersfield January 6, 1848. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1871; was educated at the Johnson Normal School and Kimball Union Academy; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1871; held the office of state's attorney for Orleans County 1874-5; was judge of probate for District of Orleans 1876 to 1881; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1880, serving on the committee on the judiciary, and on the revision of laws; and again in 1882 and 1890, serving as chairman of committee on judiciary both years; senator from Orleans County in 1884, and president *pro tempore* of the Senate, serving on committee on judiciary; elected judge of the Supreme Court, November 25, 1890. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

CHARLES AZRO PROUTY of Newport, Republican, Reporter, was born in Newport October 9, 1853. He is a lawyer; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1875; was a member of the House in 1888, serving as chairman of the committee on Education and was on the Ways and Means Committee; was state's attorney from 1882-86. He has no religious preference.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

JOSIAH GROUT of Derby, Republican, was born in Compton, Canada May 28, 1842. He is a farmer and located in town in 1880; was educated at Glover and St. Johnsbury Academies and admitted to the bar in 1865; was second lieutenant in Company I, 1st Vt. Cav., promoted to captain and in 1864 appointed major of the 26th N. Y. Cav.; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872, 1874, 1884, 1886 and 1888, serving as speaker in '74, '86 and '88; and a member of the Senate in 1892; was deputy collector of customs from 1866-69, and in the customs service several years. Religious preference, Liberal.

JOSEPH W. SAULT of St. Johnsbury, Republican, Secretary of Civil and Military affairs, was born in New York City, September 4, 1851. He is a journalist and located in town in in 1890; was educated in the public schools of New York City, Franklin Academy and Montpelier High School. He has held the offices of Clerk in Sergeant-at-Arms office in 1874, and House Reporter in 1894. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE E. STRATTON of Burlington, Republican, Executive Clerk and Governor's Private Secretary, was born in Hyde Park, October 5, 1859. He is a general insurance agent, phonographic reporter and type-writist, and located in town in 1895; was educated at Johnson State Normal School; he held the office of Executive Clerk and Governor's Private Secretary, session of 1890. Religious preference, Methodist.

AARON H. GROUT, Derby, Republican, Messenger, was born in Rock Island, Ill., January 18, 1879. He is a student in Derby Academy, and located in town in 1880. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

NELSON W. FISK of Isle La Motte, Republican, was born in Isle La Motte August 5, 1854. He is a marble and stone producer, farmer and merchant; was educated at Vermont Methodist Seminary, Fort Edward Institute and graduated from Eastman's Business College in 1874; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882 and 1884, and of the Senate in 1888; he has held all the town offices; was delegate to the Republican Convention in 1892; and was appointed by Governor Fuller a commissioner to the Mid-Winter Fair in 1894; is chairman of the trustees of Vermont Industrial School, and trustee of Montpelier Seminary and Johnson Normal School. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Fisk, Vt.

STATE TREASURER.

HENRY F. FIELD of Rutland, Republican, was born in Brandon October 8, 1843. He is cashier of the Rutland County National Bank, and located in town in 1862; was educated in the public schools and at Brandon Academy; was for several years town, village and school-district treasurer; he was assistant door-keeper of the Senate in 1856-58; Deputy Secretary of State in 1861; a senator from Rutland County in 1884; a member of the House from Rutland in 1888; was elected State treasurer, September 2, 1890, re-elected in 1892, 1894 and 1896. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

EDWARD CAMPBELL MCINTYRE of Danby, Republican, Clerk, was born in Copake, N. Y., August 17, 1872. He is a book-keeper and stenographer, and located in town in 1874, is a graduate of Burr & Burton Seminary and of commercial and shorthand schools of Albany. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Rutland, Vt.

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL of Burlington, Republican, was born in Williston October 7, 1847. He is a lawyer, and located in Burlington in 1873; was educated at Alburgh Springs and Williston Academies and was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1870, and from the Albany Law School in 1872; was state's attorney for Chittenden County from 1884 to 1886; was assistant secretary of the Senate from 1874 to 1880, at which time he was elected to the office of secretary, a position he held from that time until 1890, by successive re-elections; he was elected Secretary of State, September 2, 1890, re-elected 1892, 1894 and 1896. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

JAMES HERVEY MACOMBER of Burlington, Republican, Engrossing Clerk, was born in Westford in 1867. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1892; was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, University of Vermont, graduating in 1890, and Boston University Law School, graduating in 1895. Has held the office of Examiner of Teachers for Lamoille county, 1891, 1892. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

DAN C. WEBSTER, of Brattleboro, Republican, was born in Putney, March 18, 1875. He is an office clerk and located in town in 1883; was educated at the Brattleboro High School. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

STATE AUDITOR.

FRANKLIN D. HALE of Lunenburgh, Republican, was born in Barnet March 7, 1854. He is a lawyer and farmer and located in town in 1881; was educated at Northfield High School and St. Johnsbury Academy, and graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1877, afterwards practicing law at Lewiston, Me. as a member of the firm of Hutchinson,

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Savage & Hale; has held the usual town offices; was state's attorney for Essex County from 1883 to 1891, with the exception of one term; was appointed town-site trustee for Oklahoma Territory in July 1891, and resigned that position in October following; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884 and of the Senate in 1886; was elected Auditor in 1892, re-elected in 1894 and 1896. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

INSPECTOR OF FINANCE.

Fred G. Field of Springfield, Republican, was born in Springfield January 1, 1842. He is a merchant, farmer and postmaster; was educated at Springfield Wesleyan Seminary; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870 and 1872, and of the Senate in 1880; has held several town offices and was county commissioner two years; was appointed Inspector of Finance by Governor Page to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Luther O. Greene, and again appointed by Governor Woodbury to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. E. Smith. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, North Springfield, Vt.

COMMMISSIONER OF STATE TAXES.

David Johnson Foster of Burlington, Republican, was born in Barnet June 27, 1857. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1880; was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College, class of 1880; held the offices of city grand juror and school commissioner from 1885 to 1887; state's attorney for Chittenden County from 1886 to 1890; was normal school examiner from 1884 to 1886, and Senator from Chittenden County in 1892. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

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STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

MASON S. STONE, of Montpelier, Independent, was born in Waterbury December 14, 1859, and located in town in 1892; prepared for college at People's Academy, Morrisville, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1883; was successively principal of Williston Academy, Bristol High School and People's Academy. In 1889 was elected Supervisor of Schools for Orleans County; in 1891 was elected Superintendent of schools for the Easthampton District, Massachusetts; in 1892 was elected State Superintendent of Education of Vermont, in 1894 and 1896 was re-elected to the same office. Religious preference. Congregationalist.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

TRUMAN C. PHINNEY of Montpelier, Republican, was born in Middlesex April 11, 1827, and removed to Montpelier in 1849; he was elected to the office of sergeant-at-arms in 1870, and has received continuous elections since then; was appointed Deputy Secretary of State February 2, 1891, and still holds that position. Religious preference. Episcopalian.

LEMUEL PAYSON ADAMS of Swanton, Republican, Clerk, was born in Sheldon, July 22, 1875. He is a student at the University of Vermont and a graduate of Swanton High School. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, No. 35 South Converse Hall, Burlington, Vt.

CARLOSS HERBERT KELTON of Montgomery Center, Republican, Messenger, was born in Montgomery, February 13, 1881. He is a student at Johnson High School. Religious preference, Baptist.

HUGH HORATIO HENRY of Chester, Republican, Messenger, was born in Chester, June 13, 1883. He is a student in Chester High School. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

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ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

THEODORE S. PECK of Burlington, Republican, was born in Burlington March 22, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, and is engaged in a general insurance business; he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Vermont Cavalry; was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 9th Vt. Vols. in July, 1862; to Second Lieutenant of Company C, January, 1863; First Lieutenant, Company H, June, 1864, and Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1865; was Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Stewart in 1870; was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Vermont; Colonel of First Regiment, National Guard, Vermont, and was appointed Adjutant and Inspector-General by Governor Farnham in 1881, *vice* James S. Peck, resigned, and has received successive re-elections by the Legislature. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE THOMAS DEAVITT of Montpelier, Republican, Clerk, was born in Montpelier, May 2, 1880. He is a student in Montpelier High School, has also attended the Montpelier Union School. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

BRIGADE COMMANDER.

JULIUS JACOB ESTEY of Brattleboro, Republican, was born in Brattleboro in 1845. He is President of the Estey Organ Company; was educated at the public schools and is an alumnus of Norwich University; was a member of the House in 1876; was appointed member of the Board of Trustees of the Vermont Reform School in 1880; was a Senator from Windham County in the Legislature of 1882, serving on the committees on finance and manufactures, and as chairman of the committee on military affairs; has been Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the National Guard of Vermont, and was elected Brigade Commander in 1892, 1894 and 1896. Religious preference, Baptist.

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QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. GILMORE of Fairlee, Republican, was born in Fairlee October 17, 1839. He is a farmer; was educated at New London Academy; was a member of Company D, 8th Vt. Vols., and was promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant of that regiment; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1878, and of the Senate in 1882; has held the usual town offices, and has been town treasurer of Fairlee for twenty-five years; was elected Quartermaster-General in 1886, and has been re-elected biennially since. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

EDWARD LEWIS BATES of Bennington, Republican, was born in Bennington January 24, 1859. He is a lawyer; was educated in the public schools of Bennington; is clerk of the village of Bennington, and auditor of the town of Bennington; was state's attorney from 1884 to 1888, and 1894 to 1896; was special prosecutor of criminal offenses from 1890 to 1894; was elected corporation attorney of the village of Bennington in 1893 and re-elected in 1894; was on the staff of Gov. Fuller from 1892 to 1894, and was elected Judge Advocate General in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. Religious preference, Baptist.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

HIRAM A. HUSE of Montpelier, Republican, was born in Randolph January 17, 1843. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1872; was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1865; was a resident of Wisconsin from 1845 to 1868; in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company F, 12th Vt. Vols.; in 1873 was appointed State Librarian, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Charles Reed; was a

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member of the House in 1878; is a member of the law firm of Dillingham, Huse & Howland, and was state's attorney for Washington County in 1882 and 1883. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

THOMAS L. WOOD of Montpelier, Republican, First Assistant Librarian, was born in Randolph August 1, 1839. He was educated at Orange County Grammar School and Newbury Seminary, graduated at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.; was a member of the 10th Vt. Vols.; was messenger in the library in 1876, and has been Assistant State Librarian since 1878. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

ERWIN MAURICE HARVEY of Topsham, Republican, Second Assistant Librarian, was born in Topsham, October 12, 1871. He is a law student, and graduated from the Montpelier Seminary, class of '92, and from University of Vermont, class of '96. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, West Topsham, Vt.

WILLIAM N. THERIAULT of Montpelier, Republican, Messenger, was born in Montpelier, November 2, 1877. He is a law student; was educated at the Washington County Grammar School. Religious preference, Roman Catholic.

THE STATE PRISON AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

EGBERT C. TUTTLE of the City of Rutland, Republican, Director, was born in Rutland January 11, 1849. He is a merchant, manufacturer and banker; was educated in the Rutland High School; is trustee of the Rutland Savings Bank, director and chairman finance committee Merchants' National Bank, Rutland; is president and treasurer of The Tuttle Co., publishers; is President of the board of school commissioners City of Rutland, and a director in several corporations, including

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the Rutland Street R. R. Co., and the Rutland Hospital Association. He was appointed a director of the State Prison and House of Correction in 1892. Religious preference, Baptist.

L. Downer Hazen of St. Johnsbury, Republican, Director, was born in Hartford January 19, 1834. He is a lumber manufacturer, and located in town in 1876; was educated at Kimball Union Academy; was a member of the House of Representatives from Barnet in 1870, and from St. Johnsbury in 1888, and Senator from Caledonia County in 1894; was selectman of Newbury, 1862 to 1865; has been trustee of St. Johnsbury village; was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1892; is president of Merchants' Bank. He was appointed director of the State Prison and House of Correction in 1894. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Marsh Olin Perkins of Windsor, Republican, Director, was born in Rutland February 7, 1849, and located in town in 1871. He is editor of the *Vermont Journal*; fitted for college at the Rutland High School, and graduated from Middlebury College in the class of 1870; was principal of the South Woodstock Academy in 1870 and 1871, and of the Windsor High School from 1871 to 1880; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, and of the Senate in 1888. He was appointed director of the State Prison and House of Correction in 1894. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

Edwin W. Oakes of Windsor, Republican, Superintendent of the State Prison, was born in Jericho December 2, 1848, and located in Windsor in 1878. He was educated in the common and select schools; was town auditor in 1887, and is one of the village auditors. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

David L. Morgan of Rutland, Republican, Superintendent of the House of Correction, was born in Boston, Mass. October 31, 1846, and located in town in 1870; was educated in the public schools of Boston and Minneapolis; was private in Company B, 1st Minn.

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Infantry, was promoted to Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, and also to First Lieutenant Company G; has held the offices of justice of the peace, trustee of Rutland Village and commander of G. A. R. Department of Vermont. Religious preference, Methodist.

SUPERVISORS OF THE INSANE.

EDWARD HENRY PETTENGILL of Rockingham, Republican, was born in Grafton May 14, 1837. He is a physician and surgeon and located in town in 1863; was educated at Burr & Burton Seminary, class of 1858, Middlebury College, University of Vermont, Medical Department, and the Harvard Medical School, class of 1866; was a member of Co. D, 16th Vt.; has been superintendent of schools of Rockingham, is now member of board of school directors, trustee of Rockingham Town Library, and U. S. examining surgeon for pensions. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Saxton's River.

RUSSELL T. JOHNSON of Concord, Republican, was born in Newark April 4, 1841. He is a physician and surgeon, and located in Concord in 1869; he was educated at Charleston Academy and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1866; in the War of the Rebellion he was a member of Company D, 11th Vt. Vols.; he was vice-president of the Vermont Medical Society in 1866; has been pension examining surgeon since 1870; has held several town offices; was member of the House of Representatives in 1884, and was elected one of the supervisors of the insane the same year, which office he has since held. Religious preference, Baptist. Post office address, West Concord, Vermont.

CHESTER M. FERRIN of Essex, Republican, was born in Holland September 27, 1837. He is a physician and surgeon, and located in town in 1872; was educated at Derby and Hinesburgh Academies, and graduated at University of Vermont Medical Department, Class of 1865; was a member of Company B, 8th Vt. Vols.,

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serving as private and hospital steward; has held the offices of town superintendent, member of county board of education, and is now supervisor of the insane, appointed in 1888. Religious preference Congregationalist. Post-office address, Essex Junction, Vt.

TRUSTEES OF VERMONT STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SAMUEL DECATUR HOBSON of Brighton, Republican, was born in Hollis, Maine, October 5, 1830. He is a lumber manufacturer, and located in town in 1852; he is a graduate of Limerick (Maine) Academy; was assistant judge of Essex County Court in 1860 and 1861; was a member of the House of Representatives from Brighton in 1856 and 1882, and Senator from Essex County in 1884; was appointed trustee in 1888, which office he has since held. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, East Brighton, Vt.

WILLIAM NICHOLS PLATT of Shoreham, Republican, was born in Enosburgh October 7, 1848. He is a physician, and located in town in 1870; was educated at Plattsburgh Academy, Hobart College and the Medical Department of the University of Vermont; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1892, and the Senate in 1894; has held the offices of selectman, school director and justice of the peace; was appointed trustee by Gov. Woodbury to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Hunt in 1895. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

GEORGE W. WING of Montpelier, Republican, was born in Plainfield October 22, 1843. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1858; was educated at Barre Academy and Washington County Grammar School, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1866; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882; was Assistant State Librarian from 1865 to 1867; Deputy Secretary of State from 1867 to 1873, inclusive; and clerk in the State Treasurer's office from 1868 to 1873,

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inclusive; held the office of town clerk in 1870, '71, '72; lister in 1878, '79, '80; Trustee and President of the Montpelier Village Corporation and was Mayor of the City of Montpelier in 1895; was appointed trustee in 1893 and re-appointed in 1894. Religious preference, Liberal.

VERMONT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES H. LANE of Cornwall, Republican, was born in Cornwall January 14, 1853. He is a farmer, and was educated at the Middlebury High School and Vermont Episcopal Institute; was a page in the House of Representatives in 1865-66, and clerk in the office of Secretary of State in 1869-70-72; has held the office of town clerk since 1878, and justice of the peace since 1880; was appointed a trustee of the Reform School by Governor Page in 1890; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Middlebury, Vt.

CICERO G. PECK of Hinesburgh, Republican, was born in Hinesburgh February 17, 1828. He is a farmer; was educated at Hinesburgh Academy; was Senator from Chittenden County in 1878, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1890; has held the office of selectman seven years, member of school board twelve years, town superintendent seven years; was appointed trustee in 1892. Religious preference, Methodist.

NELSON W. FISK (See Lieutenant-Governor.)

SUMNER A. ANDREWS of Vergennes, Republican, Superintendent, was born in Johnson December 29, 1844. He was a merchant there, and located in Vergennes in 1889; was a member of Co. E, 13th Vt. Vols.; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884; he held the office of assistant judge of Lamoille County Court in 1888, and was appointed to his present position in 1889. Religious preference, Baptist.

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RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Olin Merrill of Enosburg, Republican, was born in Plainfield March 11, 1854. He is a manufacturer, and located in town in 1873; was educated at the Vermont Methodist Seminary; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1890 and of the Senate in 1892; was second assistant clerk of the house in 1878 and 1880, and first assistant in 1882; was appointed R. R. Commissioner in 1894. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Orion M. Barber of Arlington, Republican, was born in Jamaica in 1857. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1880; he received an academical education; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1892, and of the Senate in 1894; has held the offices of lister and superintendent of schools; was state's attorney of Bennington County 1888-90, was one of the committee to revise the laws of Vermont in 1894; was appointed R. R. Commissioner in 1894.

Charles James Bell of Walden, Republican, was born in Walden March 10, 1845. He is a farmer; was educated at Peacham Academy; was a private in Company B. 15th Vt. Vols., and subsequently a Corporal in Company C, 1st Vt. Cavalry; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, and of the Senate in 1894; has been chairman of the board of selectmen since 1888; is school director; president of Caledonia County Agricultural Society, and director of the State Agricultural Society; was appointed R. R. Commissioner in 1894. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, East Hardwick, Vt.

Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans, Republican, Clerk, was born in St. Armand, P. Q., February 16, 1862. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1888; was educated at Brigham Academy, class of 1882 and admitted to the bar in 1885; was appointed clerk in 1894. Has no religious preference.

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FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN WHEELOCK TITCOMB of St. Johnsbury, Republican, was born in Farmington, N. H. February 24, 1860; was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, class of 1880; was admitted to Harvard College, but did not enter; entered the employ of the Howe Scale Company in 1880, and was its assistant superintendent from 1888 to 1893, when he located in St. Johnsbury as superintendent of the United States Fish Commission Station; organized the Vermont Fish and Game League, and is now its secretary. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HORACE WARD BAILEY of Newbury, Republican, was born in Newbury January 16, 1852. He is a retired merchant; was educated at Newbury Seminary; was in the Senate of 1894; has held the offices of town superintendent of schools, member of the county board, chairman of school directors and chairman of the board of listers; is trustee of Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company; was appointed fish commissioner in 1894. Religious preference, Liberal.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

JAMIN HANNIBAL HAMILTON (See Member of House, Richford.)

CHARLES S. CAVERLY of Rutland, Republican, was born in Troy, N. H. September 30, 1856. He is a physician; was educated at Dartmouth College, class of 1878, and Medical Department of U. V. M., 1881; was health officer of Rutland from 1887 to 1889; was appointed to the Board in 1890. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ORLANDO W. SHERWIN of Woodstock, Republican, was born in Woodstock October 30, 1837. He is a physician, and located in town in 1869; was educated at Green Mountain Liberal Institute, and at Dartmouth

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Medical College, class of 1865; held the office of president of the Vermont Medical Society in 1881; Surgeon General of Vermont in 1886; president of the board of pension examiners twelve years, and has been a member of the State Board of Health six years. Religious preference, Unitarian.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

George William Perry of Rutland, Republican, was born in Granger, N. Y. October 20, 1846. He is a clergyman, and located in town in 1884, but for the past seven years has devoted himself to teaching, being principal of the Rutland English and Classical Institute. Religious preference, Universalist.

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THE SENATE.

ADDISON COUNTY.

ASHBEL A. DEAN of Bristol, Republican, was born in Monkton February 7, 1857. He is a physician and located in town in 1878; was educated at Beeman Academy and University of New York, class of 1878; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving as chairman of the committee on the Insane, also on the joint special committee on Public Health; has held several town offices, having been auditor for ten years; is now town treasurer. Religious preference, not stated.

JOHN E. WEEKS of Salisbury, Republican, was born in Salisbury June 14, 1854. He is a farmer; was educated at Middlebury High School; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1888, serving on the committee on Manufactures; was assistant door-keeper of the Senate in 1884; was associate judge of Addison County Court, 1892-1894; has been chairman of the board of selectmen and listers and held other town offices. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

ABRAHAM B. GARDNER of Pownal, Republican, was born in Pownal January 6, 1858. He is a farmer; was educated at Mt. Anthony Seminary and Troy Business College; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886, serving as chairman of the committee on Mileage and Debentures; has held the office of selectman for four years and school director for two years and other town offices. Religious preference, Baptist.

ALBERT P. SHELDON of Rupert, Republican, was born in Rupert December 31, 1841. He is not in actual

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business at the present time; was educated at Eastman's Business College; was a private in Company C, 14th Vt. Vols.; a member of the House of Representatives in 1888, serving on the committee on Military Affairs; has held the offices of constable, deputy sheriff and lister. Religious preference, Christian. Post-office address, West Rupert, Vt.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

George P. Blair of Barnet, Republican, was born in Scotland April 2, 1836. He is a merchant and located in town in 1870; was educated in the common schools; enlisted in Company D, 1st Vt. Cavalry, serving three years and three months and was discharged as Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1880; has held the offices of selectman, lister, auditor, etc.; was postmaster from 1882 to August, 1896; is vice-president of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company. Religious preference, Liberal. Post-office address, West Barnet.

Lorenzo W. Hubbard of Lyndon, Republican, was born in Lyndon February 3, 1841. He is a physician and surgeon; was educated at Lyndon Academy and Bellevue Medical College, class of 1867; was a sergeant in Company M, 1st Vt. Heavy Artillery, then hospital steward, and mustered out August '65; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882 and 1886; was a member of the examining board for pensions 1883 to 1885; is president of White Mountain Medical Society and trustee of United States deposit fund. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Heman W. Allen of Burlington, Republican, was born in Westford in 1844. He is a dry goods merchant and located in town in 1864; was educated at Eastman's Business College; was a private in Company A, 13th Vt. Vols.; First Lieut. Company I, 2nd Vt.

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Militia 1864 to 1867; inspector of rifle practice on staff of Governor Woodbury; is director of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Vt. Electric Company. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

Oscar W. Peck of Colchester, Republican, was born in Montgomery November 20, 1854. He is a physician and located in town in 1878; was educated at New Hampton Institute, Barre Academy and University of Vermont, Medical Department, class of 1880; has held the offices of president of the board of village trustees, school trustee and superintendent of schools. Religious preference, Episcopalian. Post-office address, Winooski, Vt.

Lewis H. Talcott of Williston, Republican, was born in Williston June 27, 1836. He is a farmer; was educated in the public schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872, serving on the committee on Manufactures; has held nearly all the town offices. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, North Williston, Vt.

ESSEX COUNTY.

James Henry Beattie of Brunswick, Republican, was born in Maidstone January 17, 1847. He is a farmer and surveyor, and located in town in 1869; was educated at Essex County and Lancaster Grammar Schools and Newbury Seminary; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872 and 1874, serving on the committee on Corporations both years; has held the offices of selectman, lister and town clerk; is collector of taxes in unorganized towns and gores in Essex County. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Thomas M. Deal of St. Albans, Republican, was born in Champlain, N. Y., in 1850. He is Division Superintendent C. V. R. R. and manager of Franklin County Creamery Association, and located in town in

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1874; was educated in the public schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving as chairman of the Committee on Claims; was selectman in 1894-5. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ANDREW F. DURKEE of Sheldon, Republican, was born in Sheldon January 2, 1843. He is a merchant; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884; has held the office of town treasurer since 1881; is trustee of Brigham Academy and director of Franklin County Creamery Association. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HENRY M. STONE of Swanton, Republican, was born in Jericho June 10, 1828. He is a retired merchant and located in town in 1852; was educated at Bakersfield Academy; has held the offices of selectman, justice of the peace, auditor and trustee of surplus revenue. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

CHARLES W. PETTY of South Hero, Republican, was born in Franklin May 31, 1847. He is a physician and located in town in 1874; was educated in the Burlington High School and University of Vermont, graduating from the Medical Department in 1871; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1890, serving on the committee on Education; has held several town offices; has no religious preference. Post-office address, Keeler's Bay, Vt.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

ROGER W. HULBURD of Hyde Park, Republican, was born in Waterville October 22, 1856. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1882; was educated at People's Academy and University of Vermont, class of 1882; was postmaster during the Harrison administration; has been school director for three years; was state's attorney of Lamoille County from 1884 to 1886. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

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ORANGE COUNTY.

CASSIUS PECK of Brookfield, Republican, was born in Brookfield March 3, 1842. He is a farmer; was educated at Newbury Seminary and West Randolph Academy; was a private in Company F, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, promoted to corporal and sergeant, serving three years; a member of the House of Representatives in 1882 and 1886, serving as chairman of the committee on Highways, Bridges and Ferries. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

CALEB C. SARGENT of Corinth, Republican, was born in Candia, N. H. December 24, 1835. He is a merchant and farmer, and located in town in 1860; was educated at Blanchard Academy and Dartmouth College, class of 1860; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1878, serving as chairman of the committee on Grand List; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, and selectman about ten years each; was postmaster from 1867 to 1885; assistant judge of the County Court 1886 to 1890; county auditor 1890 to 1892. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

JOSEPH B. HOLTON of Charleston, Republican, was born in Charleston July 11, 1850. He is a merchant and located in town in 1872; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886, serving on the committee on Claims; held the office of selectman for several years, chairman of the school board the last six years; census enumerator in 1880 and postmaster for nearly thirteen years. Religious preference, Free Baptist. Post-office address, West Charleston, Vt.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS of Lowell, Republican, was born in Lowell October 9, 1850. He is a merchant and

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manufacturer; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886, serving on the committee on Banks; has held the offices of selectman and road commissioner. Religious preference, Methodist.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

FREDERICK H. FARRINGTON of Brandon, Republican, was born in Brandon December 1851. He is a farmer; was educated in the Brandon graded schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1888, serving on the committee on Railroads; has held several town offices and was member of the State board of cattle commissioners two terms, chairman one term. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HIRAM L. MANCHESTER of Pawlet, Republican, was born in Hampton, N. Y., December 28, 1855. He is a physician, and located in town in 1879; was educated at Castleton Seminary and Medical Department of the University of New York; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving on the committee on the Insane; is chairman of the board of school directors. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE T. CHAFFEE of the City of Rutland, Republican, was born in Rutland December 25, 1857. He is a manufacturer and dealer in lumber; was educated in the public schools; is President of the Rutland Street R. R. Co., and trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

RODNEY M. LEWIS of Wells, Republican, was born in Wells June 30, 1839. He is a manufacturer of knit underwear and a farmer; was educated at North Hebron Academy; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870, 1872 and 1894, serving on the General Committee; has held the offices of town clerk seventeen years, selectman, school director, town treasurer, town agent, trustee of United States fund and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Methodist.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

THOMAS B. STEVENS of East Montpelier, Republican, was born in Monkton November 28, 1833. He is a farmer, and located in town in 1834; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872; has held the office of selectman and was town auditor for fifteen years. Religious preference, Friend.

HIRAM O. WARD of Moretown, Republican, was born in Duxbury January 10, 1842. He is a lumber dealer and manufacturer, and located in town in 1889; was educated at Barre Academy and Eastman's Business College; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886, 1888 and 1892, serving on the committee on Claims; has held the offices of town agent, lister, superintendent of schools and selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

JOHN H. MERRIFIELD of Newfane, Republican, was born in Newfane June 12, 1847. He is a farmer and acting station agent; was educated at Springfield Wesleyan Seminary; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1878, serving on the committee on the State Prison; and again in 1880, serving on the committee on Railroads and as house chairman of the joint committee on the Reform School; was engrossing clerk 1874 and 1876; second assistant clerk of the House in 1882 and 1888; first assistant in 1890 and clerk in 1892 and 1894; has held several town offices and is a member of the school board. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Williamsville, Vt.

GEORGE S. FOSTER of Putney, Republican, was born in Waltham June 7, 1848. He is a physician, and located in town in 1875; was educated at the University of Vermont, Medical Department, class of 1874; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, member of county board of education and been chairman of school directors since 1892. Religious preference, Universalist.

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WINDSOR COUNTY.

RANSOM E. HATHORN of Ludlow, Republican, was born in Londonderry November 3, 1843. He is a harness manufacturer and located in town in 1865; was educated at West River Academy; was a private in Company G, 11th Vt. Vols., serving nearly three years, was wounded in '65; was aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Ormsbee; has held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years. Religious preference, Universalist.

DAVID A. LOVELAND of Norwich, Republican, was born in Norwich April 3, 1839. He is a farmer; was educated at Thetford Academy; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1892, serving on the committee on Agriculture; has held several town offices; has been chairman of the selectmen for several years and is trial justice of the town. Religious preference, Congregationalist

WILLIAM H. H. SLACK of Springfield, Republican, was born in Springfield February 21, 1844. He is a manufacturer; was educated at Springfield Wesleyan Seminary; was a private in Company E, 16th Vt. Vols.; a member of the House of Representatives in 1888, serving as chairman of the committee on Military Affairs. Religious preference, not stated.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

MAX LEON POWELL of Burlington, Republican, Secretary, was born in Richford, April 26, 1869. He is is a lawyer and located in town in 1892; was educated at Vermont Academy, University of Vermont, class of 1889, and the University of Geneva, Switzerland; he held the office of Deputy Auditor of Accounts from 1888 to 1892, was Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, session of 1892, and Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, 1894-'96. Religious preference, Baptist.

ASHBEL G. COOLIDGE of the City of Rutland, Republican, Assistant Secretary, was born in Andover April

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29, 1860. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1882; was educated in common schools and Black River Academy, graduating in 1881; studied law with Hon. G. A. Davis at Windsor and Col. Joel C. Baker at Rutland. Admitted to Rutland County Bar in 1884. Has held the offices of Executive Clerk in 1886 and Engrossing Clerk in 1890. Religious preference, Universalist.

WILMOND ASHLEY WARNER, of Pawlet, Republican, Chaplain, was born in Georgia January 29, 1864. He is a clergyman, and located in town in 1891; was educated at the Johnson Normal School, St. Albans Academy and Oberlin College and Seminary. Has held the office of Chaplain of the Vermont Division Sons of Veterans. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

JOHN H. MIMMS of St. Albans, Republican, Reporter, was born in Southwark, Surrey County, England, 1852. He is a stenographer, and located in town in 1873; was educated at Queen Elizabeth School, London; was admitted to the bar of Franklin County in 1880. He is the official reporter of several of the County Courts of the State, and was House Reporter during the sessions of 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892 and 1894. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

DENNIS EDGAR MAY of St. Johnsbury, Republican, Doorkeeper, was born in Concord August 28, 1845. He is a pension attorney; was educated in the common schools. Enlisted February, 1864, as Sergeant in Co. G, 17th Vt., served as Acting Sergeant-Major until October, 1864, and was then appointed company Sergeant until mustered out in July, 1865. He has held the office of village clerk of St. Johnsbury five years, was Aid-de-Camp on Governor Ormsbee's staff in 1886, and Adjutant-General of Vermont G. A. R. for one year. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ORVILLE G. WHEELER of Burlington, Republican, Assistant Doorkeeper, was born in Burlington, October 19, 1877. He is a student in the University of Vermont and is a graduate of the Burlington High Schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

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ROBERT ERWIN CLARK, of Brighton, Page, Republican, was born in Island Pond October 11, 1881; he is a student in the public schools. Religious preference, Methodist.

HAROLD GODDARD RUGG, of Hartland, Page, Republican, was born in Hartland January 21, 1883; he is a student, has attended Green Mountain Perkins Academy and common schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

RECAPITULATION.

The Senate is composed of thirty Senators, all of whom are Republicans; twenty-three have been members of the House, seven are new members.

The oldest Senator is Henry M. Stone of Franklin County; the youngest, Abraham B. Gardner of Bennington County.

Sixteen Senators reside in the towns in which they were born.

The following table exhibits the places of birth, occupations and religious preferences:

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Vermont	26	Scotland	1
New York	2		—
New Hampshire	1	Total	30

OCCUPATIONS.

Farmers	7	Farmer and Surveyor	1
Physicians	6	Farmer and Station Agent	1
Merchants	4	Retired Merchant	1
Manufacturers	4	Not in business	1
Lawyer	1	Supt. and Manager	1
Manuf. and Lumber Dealer	1		—
Merchant & Manufacturer	1	Total	30
Merchant and Farmer	1		

REEIGIOUS PREFERENCES.

Congregationalist	12	Unitarian	1
Episcopalian	4	Christian	1
Methodist	3	Friend	1
Universalist	2	Liberal	1
Not stated	2	No preference	1
Baptist	1		—
Free Baptist	1	Total	30

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THE HOUSE.

ADDISON COUNTY.

MILLARD F. BARNES of Addison, Republican, was born in Addison, 1856. He is a farmer and located in town in 1887; was educated at Beeman Academy; has held the office of justice of the peace ten years and selectman four years; is assistant judge-elect of the County Court. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, Chimney Point, Vt.

WILBUR L. HAMILTON of Bridport, Republican, was born in Bridport January 8, 1853. He is a farmer; was educated in the public schools; has held the office of lister and is at present selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

EVANDER J. BRISTOL of Bristol, Republican, was born in Lincoln October 20, 1860. He is a jeweler and merchant, and located in the town in 1882; was educated in the common schools and academy; holds the offices of treasurer and auditor. Has no religious preference.

ALVERTON S. BINGHAM of Cornwall, Republican, was born in Cornwall September 11, 1842. He is a farmer; was educated at the Rutland High School; has held the offices of lister, selectman and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, West Cornwall, Vt.

STODDARD NORMAN ALLEN of Ferrisburgh, Republican, was born in Ferrisburgh February 2, 1860. He is a merchant; and was educated at Troy Conference Academy. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

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SHUBEL H. WASHBURN of Goshen, Republican, was born in Goshen September 27, 1842. He is a farmer; was educated in the public schools of Goshen, has held the offices of lister and selectman for several years. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Forestdale, Vt.

HARRY L. WASHBURN of Granville, Republican, was born in Hancock December 18, 1859. He is a farmer and located in town in 1863; was educated in the common schools of Granville; he has held the offices of justice of the peace and road commissioner. Has no religious preference.

THOMAS B. MARTIN of Hancock, Republican, was born in Rochester January 20, 1830. He is a farmer and located in town in 1858; was educated in the common schools; held the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor and lister for several years. Religious preference, Universalist.

LEWIS CASS NEEDHAM of Leicester, Republican, was born in Shrewsbury April 6, 1843. He is an agent of the Rutland Railroad and located in town in 1878; was educated at Green Mountain Institute and Eastman's Business College; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884; has held the offices of superintendent of schools and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Leicester Junction, Vt.

CHARLES A. KINSLEY of Lincoln, Republican, was born in Bristol September 8, 1849. He is a farmer and butcher and located in town in 1870; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of selectman. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, West Lincoln, Vt.

WILLIAM H. BUTTON of Middlebury, Republican, was born in Wallingford March 25, 1871. He is a lawyer; was educated at Middlebury College, class of 1890; after graduation studied law and was admitted to the Addison County Bar and Supreme Court of Vermont; is Clerk of the U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

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EDWARD H. PALMER of Monkton, Republican, was born in Charlotte August 22, 1861. He is a farmer and located in town in 1866; was educated in the common schools. Has held the offices of lister and selectman, is school director and deputy sheriff. Religious preference, Baptist.

ALFRED P. ROSCOE of New Haven, Republican, was born in New Haven October 26, 1861. He is town clerk and treasurer; was educated at Beeman Academy; has held the office of postmaster at two different times, has been town clerk since 1887, justice of the peace since 1893 and town treasurer and trustee of public money since 1894. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WILLIAM C. HACK of Orwell, Republican, was born in Orwell September 3, 1853. He is a farmer; was educated at Burr & Burton Seminary; has been constable and collector since 1892. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

CHESTER WARD SPAULDING of Panton, Republican, was born in Panton May 14, 1859. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has been overseer of the poor for two years. Religious preference, Methodist.

HENRY E. DAY of Ripton, Republican, was born in Middlebury March 13, 1864. He is a merchant and located in town in 1889; was educated in the common schools of Salisbury and East Middlebury; is now first selectman. Religious preference, Methodist.

FRANK C. DYER of Salisbury, Republican, was born in Salisbury June 10, 1866. He is a merchant; was educated at Beeman Academy; has been a member of the Republican county committee since 1894, and secretary of the Addison County Agricultural Society. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, West Salisbury, Vt.

*JONATHAN RUSSELL of Shoreham, Republican, was born in Crown Point, N. Y., March 11, 1825. He is a farmer and located in town in 1879; was educated in

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Deceased October 30, 1896.

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the common schools; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

LESLIE G. FERGUSON of Starksboro, Republican, was born in Starksboro October 31, 1854. He is clerk in a store; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, auditor and town agent; and is town clerk and treasurer. Has no religious preference.

THOMAS MACK of Vergennes, Republican, was born in Waterbury in 1853. He is a coal dealer and located in town in 1872; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the city council for three years; has been on the school board for nine years and city treasurer for six years. Religious preference; Roman Catholic.

BELDEN S. GOODALE of Waltham, Republican, was born in Westport, N. Y., December 25, 1849. He is a farmer and located in town in 1886; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of road commissioner. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Vergennes, Vt.

ELMER E. COWLES of Weybridge, Republican, was born in New Haven in 1862. He is a farmer and located in town in 1887; was educated at Beeman Academy and Middlebury College, class of 1884; has held the offices of secretary of county board of education, superintendent of schools and selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

N. WILL FOSTER of Whiting, Republican, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., February 10, 1865. He is a merchant and located in town in 1890; was educated at Sherman Academy, Moriah, N. Y.; is town clerk and treasurer. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

LEMUEL ANDREW BUCK of Arlington, Republican, was born in Arlington April 22, 1846. He is a carpenter and superintendent of chair factory; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of select-

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man and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, East Arlington, Vt.

CHARLES H. DARLING of Bennington, Republican, was born in Woodstock May 9, 1859. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1886; was educated at Vermont Conference Seminary and Tufts College, class of 1884; has held several town and village offices and been judge of the municipal court at Bennington since 1887. Religious preference, Universalist.

HORACE GREELEY HARWOOD of Dorset, Republican, was born in Rupert May 13, 1849. He is a sawyer and miller and located in town in 1853; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of justice of the peace, overseer of the poor, auditor and selectman. Religious preference, Universalist.

HUGH E. CONE of Glastenbury, Democract, was born in Bennington September 17, 1847. He is a lumberman and located in town in 1872; was educated in the common schools of Bennington; enllsted as a private August 18, 1864, in Company A, 2d Regiment of Vermont Infantry. Discharged July 15, 1865, and at present holds the office of Selectman. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, South Shaftsbury.

JAMES S. THOMSON of Landgrove, Republican, was born in Springfield December 13, 1831. He is a farmer and located in town in 1837; was educated in the public schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870, and of the constitutional convention the same year; has held the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor, town grand juror, lister and highway surveyor. Has no religious preference in Evangelical denominations.

ALVAN C. CONNOR of Manchester, Republican, was born in De Ramsey, Canada, February 14, 1848. He is a coal and lumber merchant and located in town in 1875; was educated in the common schools and at Randolph Academy; was deputy sheriff of Bennington County from 1882 to 1886. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Manchester Depot.

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SAMUEL STILES of Peru, Republican, was born in Peru February 9, 1840. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, lister and road commissioner. Religious preference, Methodist.

EVERETT ELI POTTER of Pownal, Republican, was born in Pownal May 17, 1857. He is a physician and located in town in 1888; was educated in the common and select schools and Albany Medical College, class of 1888. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, North Pownal, Vt.

HENRY S. WARD of Readsboro, Republican, was born in Guilford February 18, 1865. He is a physician and surgeon and located in town in 1888; was educated at Glenwood Classical Seminary and University of Vermont, Medical Department, class of 1887; has held the offices of agent and town clerk. Religious preference, Methodist.

FRANK E. WINCHESTER of Rupert, Republican, was born in Pawlet in 1848. He is a farmer and located in town in 1890; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of town grand juror and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, North Rupert, Vt.

ANDREW V. TURNER of Sandgate, Republican, was born in New Baltimore in 1844. He is a farmer and located in town in 1851; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company E, 10th Vt. Vols., wounded in '63, taken prisoner in '64, and mustered out June 15, 1865; has held the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor, lister, justice of the peace and school director. Religious preference, Disciple.

DANIEL R. CUTLER of Searsburg, Republican, was born in Woodford August 1, 1855. He is a farmer and located in town in 1857; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of justice of the peace, constable, lister, selectman, superintendent of schools, town clerk and treasurer. Religious preference, Methodist.

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FRED LELAND MATTISON of Shaftsbury, Republican, was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., April 20, 1857. He is a manufacturer and located in town in 1861; was educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

MONROE L. WHITNEY of Stamford, Republican, was born in Readsboro May 1, 1848. He is a merchant and located in town in 1853; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894; was postmaster from 1888 to 1893; has been town clerk since 1888 and treasurer since 1894. Religious preference, Methodist.

EDMUND A. GRAVES of Sunderland, Republican, was born in Sunderland in 1856. He is a farmer; was educated at Burr and Burton Seminary; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, auditor and constable. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

LESTER W. WHITE of Winhall, Republican, was born in Fairfield January 8, 1848. He is a farmer and located in town in 1870; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Adventist. Post-office address, Bondville, Vt.

HARRY T. HARBOUR of Woodford, Democrat, was born in Woodford July 19, 1851. He is a farmer and jobber; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of justice of the peace, school director and road commissioner; is first selectman. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Bennington, Vt.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

FRANCIS W. MASON of Barnet, Republican, was born in Barnet November 13, 1850. He is a miller; was educated in the common schools and St. Johnsbury Academy; has been justice of the peace since 1886. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Passumpsic, Vt.

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GILBERT JAMES GILFILLAN of Burke, Republican, was born in Barnet March 4, 1839. He is a farmer and located in town in 1876; was educated in the common schools and at Phillips Academy, Danville. Religious preference, Presbyterian. Post-office address, East Burke, Vt.

FRED B. STOCKER of Danville, Republican, was born in Danville November 7, 1854. He is a farmer and grain dealer; was educated at Phillips Academy, Danville; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894; has held the offices of selectman and director of the Caledonia National Bank and the A. H. McLeod Milling Company. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ALEXANDER COCHRAN of Groton, Democrat, was born in Ryegate May 21, 1835. He is a merchant and located in town in 1889; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of town clerk, treasurer and postmaster and been justice of the peace for twenty-three years. Religious preference, Methodist.

CHARLES MELVIN SAWYER of Hardwick, Republican, was born in Morristown November 2, 1845. He is a lumber manufacturer and dealer and located in town in 1882; was educated at Troy Conference Academy, Johnson Normal School and Wesleyan University; holds the office of school director. Religious preference, Methodist.

DAVID S. YOUNG of Kirby, Republican, was born in Kirby August 17, 1844. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has been overseer of the poor for twenty-two consecutive years. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Lyndon, Vt.

FRANK W. SILSBY of Lyndon, Republican, was born in Lunenburg November 3, 1849. He is an auctioneer and real estate agent, and located in town in 1871; was educated at Newbury and Montpelier Seminary; has held the office of lister and been one of the town committee. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Lyndonville, Vt.

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HEMAN ALLEN WALTER of Newark, Republican, was born in East Haven October 29, 1851. He is a farmer and located in town in 1858; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman and road commissioner. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, East Haven, Vt.

CHARLES ALBERT BUNKER of Peacham, Republican, was born in Barnstead, N. H., July 21, 1840. He is a teacher and located in town in 1867; was educated at Pembroke and Phillips Academies and Dartmouth College, class of 1864; was a member of the Senate in 1886 and 1888, serving as chairman of the committee on education; was superintendent of schools for sixteen successive years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

QUINCY ANDREW WHITEHILL of Ryegate, Republican, was born in Ryegate August 14, 1848. He is a farmer; was educated at Peacham Academy; has held the offices of lister, selectman and road commissioner. Religious preference, Reformed Presbyterian. Post-office address, Groton, Vt.

AMASA CHASE of Sheffield, Republican, was born in Wheelock December 15, 1843. He is a farmer and located in town in 1875; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of selectman. Religious preference, Methodist.

HENRY CLAY BATES of St. Johnsbury, Republican, was born in Derby January 29, 1843. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1873; was educated at Derby Academy; was a private in Company C, 4th Mass. Heavy Artillery; was a member of the Senate in 1886 and 1888, serving as chairman of the committee on rules both years, also on the judiciary committee; was state's attorney for Caledonia County in 1880-82, and 1892–94, and has held various town offices. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ALMON HEDGES CHASE of Stannard, Republican, was born in Stannard January 1, 1833. He is a farmer;

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was educated in the common schools. Religious preference, Free Will Baptist. Post-office address, Greensboro Bend, Vt.

SIMON MORSE BARTLETT of Sutton, Republican, was born in Sutton April 15, 1840. He is a farmer and produce dealer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, overseer of the poor, lister, school director and town grand juror. Religious preference, Liberal. Post-office address, West Burke, Vt.

FRANCIS FARRINGTON of Walden, Republican, was born in Walden December 31, 1835. He is a farmer; was postmaster from 1863 to 1872. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, South Walden, Vt.

EMERY E. HOVEY of Waterford, Republican, was born in Waterford February 28, 1841. He is a farmer and located in town in 1863; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company K, 15th Vt. Vols.; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Free Baptist. Post-office address, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

ARCHIBALD CRAIG of Wheelock, Republican, was born in Peacham August 1, 1843. He is a farmer and located in town in 1886; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company D, 6th Vt. Vols.; held the offices of selectman three years, and road commissioner two years. Religious preference, Free Will Baptist.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

THOMAS B. WHALEN of Bolton, Democrat, was born in Bolton, January 13, 1855. He is a station agent; was educated at Jonesville Academy; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1880 and 1894; has held the offices of constable, lister, and selectman, and is now town clerk, which office he has held since 1886. Religious preference, Roman Catholic.

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CHARLES P. SMITH of Burlington, Republican, was born in St. Johns, P. Q. March 4, 1847. He is a banker and merchant, and located in town in 1847; was educated in the public schools of Burlington; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means; is president of the Burlington Savings Bank, director of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, trustee of the Home for Destitute Children and of the Old Ladies' Home. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ORRIN P. READ of Charlotte, Republican, was born in Charlotte October 25, 1843. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, road commissioner and overseer of the poor. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, East Charlotte, Vt.

HENRY CONLIN of Colchester, Democrat, was born in Milton June 25, 1867. He is a law student, and located in town in 1888; was educated in the public schools; was principal of the Winooski graded schools for five years; has held the office of justice of the peace and other town offices. Religious preference, Roman Catholic. Post-office address, Winooski, Vt.

FRANK W. BOOTH of Essex, Republican, was born in Essex October 3, 1848. He is a produce dealer; was educated at Essex Academy; has held the offices of selectman, member of the school board and member of the town and County committees. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Essex Junction, Vt.

PERRY R. MILES of Hinesburgh, Republican, was born in Hinesburgh January 24, 1851. He is a farmer; was educated at Hinesburgh High School and Montpelier and Essex Seminaries; has held the offices of auditor, lister and selectman. Religious preference, Universalist.

GEORGE M. NORTON of Huntington, Republican, was born in Huntington December 19, 1859. He is a farmer and in the creamery business; was educated in the

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common schools; has held the offices of lister and chairman of the school board. Religious preference. Free-Will Baptist.

FRANK HOWE of Jericho, Republican, was born in Jericho June 28, 1852. He is a merchant miller; was educated at Essex Classical Institute and Montpelier Methodist Seminary; Religious preference, Baptist.

FRANK E. BLAKE of Milton, Republican, was born in Milton July 5, 1854. He is a farmer; he was educated in the common schools; has been selectman since 1892. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

RALPH E. JONES of Richmond, Republican, was born in Richmond in 1854. He is a produce dealer; was educated in the common schools; had a position in the railway mail service during the Harrison administration. Religious preference, Universalist.

WM. SEWARD WEBB of Shelburne, Republican, was born in New York City January 31, 1851. He is President of the Wagner Palace Car Company and located in town in 1887; was educated at Churchill's Military School, Columbia College and New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; has held office of inspector of rifle practice; is director of the National Life Insurance Company, and trustee of the University of Vermont. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

HIRAM MERRIHEW of South Burlington, Republican, was born in Clinton County, N. Y. March 29, 1854. He is a market gardener and located in town in 1872; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of school director and lister. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Burlington, Vt.

EMERSON M. HINSDALE of St. George, Republican, was born in St. George in 1869. He is a farmer; was educated at the Methodist Seminary, Montpelier; has held the offices of constable and collector, auditor, school commissioner and selectman. Religious preference, Methodist.

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THADDEUS S. WHIPPLE of Underhill, Republican, was born in Cambridge October 21, 1832. He is a hotel-keeper and located in town in 1886; was educated in the common schools; was a drummer in Company E, 13th Vt. Vols.; has been lister four years. Religious preference, Liberal.

GEORGE J. HOBART of Westford, Republican, was born in Westford in 1853. He is a farmer; was educated at Essex Classical Institute; has held the office of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Baptist.

CHARLES D. WARREN of Williston, Republican, was born in Williston August 6, 1855. He is a merchant; was educated at Essex Classical Institute; has held the offices of justice of the peace, town clerk since 1886 and town treasurer since 1887, postmaster under the Harrison administration. Religious preference, Liberal.

ESSEX COUNTY.

BEAMON A. BOWKER of Bloomfield, Democrat, was born in Barnston, P. Q. November 24, 1845. He is a farmer and located in town in 1867; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister, constable and selectman. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Coos, N. H.

GIBBS E. CLARKE of Brighton, Republican, was born in Weathersfield, January 22, 1845. He is a general merchant and located in town in 1866; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, lister and overseer of the poor; is commissioner of unorganized towns and gores for Essex County and director of the National Bank of Island Pond. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Island Pond, Vt.

CLARENCE EUGENE PASCHAL of Brunswick, Democrat, was born in Brunswick June 23, 1856. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of constable and collector. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Coos, N. H.

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EDWIN GREEN of Canaan, Republican, was born in Warren November 8, 1856. He is a merchant and located in town in 1863; was educated in the common schools. Religious preference, Methodist.

JOHN PRATT of Concord, Republican, was born in Lyndon December 11, 1844. He is a farmer and located in town in 1863; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of county commissioner, high bailiff, town treasurer and other town offices. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, West Concord, Vt.

NORMAN E. HARTWELL of East Haven, Republican, was born in Newark April 29, 1861. He is a farmer and located in town in 1870; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of justice of the peace, school commissioner and selectman. Religious preference not stated.

CHARLES S. SMITH of Granby, Republican, was born in Victory in 1858. He is a lumber manufacturer and inventor and located in town in 1889; was educated in the common schools. Religious preference not stated.

GEORGE A. HUBBARD of Guildhall, Republican, was born in Guildhall September 10, 1850. He is County Clerk and located in town in 1868; was educated in the Essex County Grammar School; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1890; has held the offices of constable, selectman, lister, and school director. Religious preference, Methodist.

MILLS DEF. BLODGETT of Lemington, Democrat, was born in Lemington November 22, 1839. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools and academy; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Columbia, N. H.

URIAH KNAPP of Lunenburg, Republican, was born in Lyman, N. H., June 4, 1832. He is a farmer and located in town in 1882, was educated at Newbury academy; has held the offices of lister, selectman and

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town grand juror; is first constable, collector of taxes and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Liberal.

HENRY ALONZO BOOTH of Maidstone, Republican, was born in Maidstone August 7, 1841. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held various town offices and is first selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

FREDERICK G. EDMANDS of Norton, Republican, was born in Westfield July 16, 1866. He is manager of the Averill Lumber Company store and located in town in 1890; was educated at Westfield Grammar School; holds the offices of lister and auditor. Religious preference, Protestant. Post-office address, Averill, Vt.

MELVIN G. JEFFERS of Victory, Republican, was born in Orford, N. H. June 15, 1849. He is a lumber manufacturer and located in town in 1883; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Gallup Mills, Vt.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

AMBROSE L. HALL of Bakersfield, Democrat, was born in Berkshire August 7, 1840. He is a farmer; and located in town in 1866; was educated in the common schools; was a sergeant in Company A, 5th Vt. Vols.; has held the offices of selectman, lister, overseer of the poor, constable and deputy sheriff. Religious preference, Methodist.

EDSON B. LARABEE of Berkshire, Republican, was born in Berkshire August 31, 1839. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; enlisted in Company I, 10 Vt. Vols., wounded in '63, promoted to corporal in '64, to sergeant in '65, mustered out June 22, 1865; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Methodist.

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JOHN H. BURNS of Enosburg, Republican, was born in Henryville, P. Q. October 27, 1840. He is a tinsmith and dealer in stoves and tinware and located in town in 1868; was educated in the common schools and academies; was a sergeant in Company C, 2nd Battalion 15th U. S. Infantry, serving three years; has been constable and collector for five years. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

JOHN B. ALFRED of Fairfax, Republican, was born in Fairfax April 23, 1845. He is a merchant. Religious preference, Baptist.

PETER MCGINN, of Fairfield, Democrat, was born in Fairfield in 1850. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of tax collector since 1882 and is first constable. Religious preference, Roman Catholic.

OLIVER G. CARPENTER of Fletcher, Democrat, was born in Fletcher August 9, 1854. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools and New Hampton Institute; has held the offices of auditor and selectman. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Cambridge, Vt.

WILLIAM JAY TOWLE of Franklin, Republican, was born in Franklin December 22, 1835. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

CARLTON EARL HOTCHKISS of Georgia, Republican, was born in Georgia January 16, 1866. He is a butcher; was educated in the public schools; has been selectman since 1895. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Georgia Plain, Vt.

CHARLES CHAPMAN SHELDON of Highgate, Republican, was born in Sheldon November 10, 1845. He is a farmer and located in town in 1880; was educated in the public schools and Eastman's Business College; has held the offices of selectman, auditor and school direc-

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tor. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, East Highgate, Vt.

BATEMAN W. DAVIS of Montgomery, Republican, was born in Montgomery July 26, 1844. He is a physician and surgeon and located in town in 1867; was educated at Bakersfield Academy, New Hampton Institute and University of Vermont Medical department, class of 1875; was town superintendent of schools several years ; is health officer. Religious preference, Baptist.

JAMIN HANNIBAL HAMILTON of Richford, Republican, was born in Berkshire February 29, 1836. He is a physician and located in town in 1859; was educated at Derby Academy and Castleton Medical College; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1870; was chairman of the school board for fourteen years ; professor of "Sanitary Science and Hygiene" U. V. M. Medical Department two years; member of the State Board of Health since 1886. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

BENJAMIN CORTES GALLUP of Sheldon, Democrat, was born in Sheldon in 1839. He is a farmer; was educated at Fair ax Academy; has held the offices of lister town agent, school director and is trustee of public money. Religious preference, Episcopalian. Post-office address, North Sheldon, Vt.

GEORGE THEODORE CHILDS of St. Albans, Republican, was born in Charlestown, Mass. September 7, 1842. He is an editor and located in town in 1872; was educated at Charlestown High School ; was a private in Company K, 5th Mass. Vols. ; was chief of staff to Governor Farnham; judge advocate general and presidential elector in 1884. Has no religious preference.

JAMES E. FARRELL of Swanton, Democrat, was born in Canada in 1850. He is a merchant and located in town in 1890 ; was educated in the common schools; is auditor, trustee of town funds and President People's National Bank of Swanton. Religious preference, Roman Catholic.

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GRAND ISLE.

HENRY MOTT of Alburgh, Republican, was born in Alburgh June 7, 1837. He is a farmer and speculator; was educated in the common schools and New Hampton Institute; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1878, serving on the committee on claims; also in 1880 when he was chairman of the committee on Highways, Bridges and Ferries; a member of the Senate in 1884, chairman of same committee and on Committee on Railroads; has held several town offices and is school director and auditor. Religious preference, Protestant.

HERBERT WRIGHT LADD of Grand Isle, Republican, was born in Grand Isle September 3, 1846. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, lister, auditor and school director and is town treasurer. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ANDREW L. HOLCOMB of Isle La Motte, Republican, was born in Isle La Motte November 6, 1864. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools. Religious preference, Methodist.

WILLIAM D. ALLEN of North Hero, Republican, was born in North Hero October 25, 1862. He is a farmer; was educated at the Johnson Normal School; has been town clerk since 1891 and county treasurer since 1892. Religious preference, Methodist.

JOHN J. WRIGHT of South Hero, Democrat, was born in South Hero August 23, 1857. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; was selectman in 1892, '93 and '94. Has no religious preference.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

AZRO P. BROWN of Belvidere, Republican, was born in Waterville May 18, 1853. He is a farmer and hotel keeper and located in town in 1872; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894; has held the offices of justice

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of the peace, lister and school director. Religious preference, Adventist. Post-office address, Belvidere Corners, Vt.

JOEL MADISON WILCOX of Cambridge, Republican, was born in Fairfax February 28, 1836. He is a miller and dealer in feed and tools; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of Deputy U. S. Marshal, postmaster for fifteen years, county commissioner, justice of the peace, selectman, auditor and overseer of the poor. Religious preference, Liberal. Post-office address, Jeffersonville, Vt.

FRANK HIRAM RAYMORE of Eden, Republican, was born in Eden April 21, 1845. He is a carpenter, builder and farmer; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company I, 3d Vt. Vols., wounded in '64, promoted to corporal in June '65, mustered out July '65; has held the offices of lister, selectman, town agent, auditor, justice of the peace, town clerk and high bailiff. Religious preference, Methodist.

HENRY C. PARKER of Elmore, Republican, was born in Elmore March 7, 1854. He is a farm manager; was educated at Vermont Methodist Seminary and Eastman's Business College, class of 1876; has held several town offices in Elmore; was postmaster of Enosburgh from 1879 to 1889. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

L. PORTER BUTTS of Hyde Park, Republican, was born in Stowe January 23, 1844. He is a farmer and deputy sheriff and located in town in 1872; was educated in Stowe High School; was a private in Company D, 5th Vt. Vols., for one year, in Company E, 13th Vt. Vols. from 1862 to 1863; mustered out June, '65; has held the offices of selectman for three years, second constable for sixteen years and deputy sheriff eight years. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, North Hyde Park, Vt.

ENOS HEMAN SHERWIN of Johnson, Republican, was born in Hyde Park June 8, 1850. He is a station

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agent and located in town in 1886; was educated at People's Academy and Johnson Normal School. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

George M. Powers of Morristown, Republican, was born in Hyde Park Dec. 19, 1861. He is a lawyer, was educated at the University of Vermont, class of '83; was a messenger of Senate 1872 and 1874; Assistant Clerk of House in '84, '86 and '88; Secretary of Senate in '90, '92 and '94, held the office of State's Attorney for Lamoille County 1888–1890. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Morrisville, Vt.

Arba A. Pike of Stowe, Republican, was born in Stowe November 14, 1861. He is a manufacturer of butter packages; was educated in the Stowe graded school. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Edwin H. Shattuck of Waterville, Republican, was born in Cambridge February 8, 1829. He is a merchant and located in town in 1860; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1864, 1865 and 1868; has held the offices of lister, selectman, town clerk twenty-nine years, treasurer twenty-five years, assistant judge of the county court from 1878–80, and postmaster from 1881 to 1893. Religious preference, not stated.

Herbert H. Parker of Wolcott, Republican, was born in Wolcott August 10, 1851. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of school director and auditor. Religious preference, Universalist.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Trescott Abel Chase of Bradford, Republican, was born in Fletcher October 9, 1832. He is a station agent and located in town in 1889; was educated in the academies of Lamoille and Orleans Counties; was 1st Sergeant in Company B, 3d Vt. Vols.; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1869, 1870, 1872 and

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1894, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he was chairman in 1872; has held the offices of lister, town clerk, treasurer, superintendent of schools and postmaster. Religious preference, Methodist.

MARCUS DANIEL LAPORT of Braintree, Republican, was born in Brookfield May 2, 1832. He is a carriage maker and located in town in 1838; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company F, 2nd Vt. Vols., serving three years; was overseer of the poor for nine years and high bailiff of Orange County for two years. Has no religious preference.

EUGENE HERBERT CHADWICK of Brookfield, Republican, was born in Braintree September 3, 1846. He is a farmer and located in town in 1881; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, West Brookfield, Vt.

CHARLES W. GOODWIN of Chelsea, Republican, was born in Chelsea October 6, 1857. He is a farmer; was educated at Chelsea Academy. Religious preference, Methodist.

JOHN M. SCRIBNER of Corinth, Republican, was born in Corinth in 1837. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of school director and selectman. Religious preference, Methodist.

IRVING G. SMITH of Fairlee, Republican, was born in Thetford May 5, 1862. He is a farmer and located in town in 1868; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of lister. Has no religious preference.

WILLIAM HENRY SILSBY of Newbury, Republican, was born in Whitefield, N. H. September 21, 1836. He is a lumber dealer and located in town in 1875; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company K, 8th Vt. Vols.; taken prisoner and paroled in '62, promoted to corporal in '63 and to sergeant in '65, wounded in '63 and '64, mustered out June '65; was a

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member of the House of Representatives in 1869, 1870 and 1871; was postmaster from 1890 to 1893. Religious preference, Methodist.

JOHN L. LORD of Orange, Republican, was born in Orange March 27, 1854. He is a mechanic. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

ARTHUR G. OSGOOD of Randolph, Republican, was born in Randolph February 5, 1857. He is a merchant; was educated at Vermont Methodist Seminary; has held the offices of justice of the peace and selectman, and was postmaster under the Harrison administration. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, East Randolph, Vt.

SAMUEL B. BUELL of Strafford, Republican, was born in Lyndon November 6, 1852. He is a merchant and located in town in 1870; was educated in the common schools and academies of Vermont and Canada; has held the offices of town auditor for eight years, moderator for five years, held office of postmaster under Harrison. Religious preference, Independent. Post-office address, South Strafford, Vt.

SAMUEL MILLS GLEASON of Thetford, Republican, was born in Thetford June 28, 1833. He is a lawyer; was educated at Dartmouth College, class of 1858; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1864 and 1865 and of the Senate in 1880, serving on the committees on Judiciary, Education and Railroads; was state's attorney four years; chairman of the railroad appraisers two years; has been judge of probate since 1886 and is trustee of Thetford Academy and Bradford Savings Bank. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Thetford Center, Vt.

ARTHUR THOMAS SMITH of Topsham, Republican, was born in Topsham September 11, 1856. He is a farmer and drover; was educated in the common schools. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, West Topsham, Vt.

ALMOND B. BICKNELL of Tunbridge, Republican, was born in Tunbridge in 1847. He is a farmer, and

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and located in town in 1880; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman and overseer of the poor for four years. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, North Tunbridge.

STEPHEN B. DARLING of Vershire, Republican, was born in Corinth August 31, 1826. He is a farmer and located in town in 1844; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, lister, overseer of the poor, constable, high bailiff and other town offices; was assistant judge of county court four years; is deputy sheriff. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

LESTER D. TILLOTSON of Washington, Republican, was born in Orange May 21, 1847. He is a merchant and located in town in 1873; was educated in the common schools; has been selectman and was postmaster during the Harrison administration. Religious preference, Universalist.

GEORGE W. COOK of West Fairlee, Republican, was born in Thetford in 1846. He is a farmer and located in town in 1885; was educated in the public schools; has held the office of selectman for three years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

FRANK MARTIN of Williamstown, Republican, was born in Williamstown December 6, 1845. He is a farmer; was educated at Barre and Randolph Academies; has held the offices of selectman for nine years and justice of the peace six years. Religious preference, Universalist.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ADAMS D. PATTERSON of Albany, Republican, was born in Glover in 1833. He is a farmer and located in town in 1865; was educated at Glover Institute; has held the offices of justice of the peace and selectman. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, South Albany, Vt.

FREDERICK W. BALDWIN of Barton, Republican, was born in Lowell Sept. 29, 1848. He is a lawyer and

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located in town in 1872; was educated at Westfield Grammar School and Vermont Methodist Seminary; was Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1872 and Secretary from 1874–78; was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1884–92, of which he was chairman four years; chairman of presidential electors in '92 and messenger to Washington to carry the vote; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, village trustee, town agent, school director and State's Attorney of Orleans County. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Edgar Samuel Wells of Brownington, Republican, was born in Enosburgh November 27, 1844. He is a farmer and located in town in 1865; was educated in the common schools. Religious preference, Protestant. Post-office address, Brownington Center, Vt.

Wilson Buck of Charleston, Republican, was born in Charleston in 1859. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Protestant. Post-office address, East Charleston, Vt.

William L. Barrows of Coventry, Republican, was born in Irasburgh May 10, 1840. He is a farmer, auctioneer and real estate agent and located in town in 1882; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of constable, lister, selectman and town agent; has been chairman of the town committee for six years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Thomas M. Gallagher of Craftsbury, Democrat, was born in Craftsbury November 19, 1857. He is a farmer and dealer in live stock; was educated at Craftsbury Academy; has held the offices of lister and selectman; is trustee of Craftsbury Academy and director of the Hardwick Savings Bank and Trust Company. Religious preference, Roman Catholic. Post-office address, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Myron Augustus Adams of Derby, Republican, was born in Derby November 28, 1849. He is a farmer; was educated at Derby Academy; has held the

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offices of constable, lister and selectman; is superintendent of schools. Religious preference, Liberal.

WILLIAM F. CLARK of Glover, Republican, was born in Glover January 7, 1849. He is a farmer; was educated at Orleans Liberal Institute and Vermont Methodist Seminary; has held the offices of lister, superintendent of schools, town grand juror and was enumerator of the census in 1890. Religious preference, Methodist.

ALPHA E. TOLMAN of Greensboro, Republican, was born in Greensboro in 1861. He is a farmer; was educated at Craftsbury academy, and has held the office of selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HARRY R. MARSH of Holland, Republican, was born in Derby November 13, 1841. He is a farmer and located in town in 1850; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, West Charleston, Vt.

ORLANDO G. PAGE of Irasburgh, Republican, was born in Coventry August 2, 1846. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; was a corporal in Company C, 17th Vt. Vols., wounded in '64, promoted to sergeant in '65 and mustered out July '65; was selectman nine years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

BENJAMIN F. PLACE of Jay, Republican, was born in Fairfield March 6, 1839. He is a farmer and located in town in 1850; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company D, 11th Vt. Vols., serving nearly two years, mustered out August '65; has held the offices of selectman, lister and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Adventist.

ANDREW RICHARDSON of Lowell, Republican, was born in Canada January 16, 1841. He is a farmer and located in town in 1862; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister, selectman and school director for several years. Religious preference, Baptist.

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SUMNER C. WILCOX of Morgan, Republican, was born in Morgan February 7, 1858. He is a farmer, was educated in the public schools; has held the office of selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE H. PROUTY of Newport, Republican, was born in Newport March 4, 1862. He is a lumber manufacturer; was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

J. STILLMAN YOUNG of Troy, Republican, was born in Jay in 1845. He is a merchant and located in town in 1875; was educated in the Westfield and Troy Academies and Bryant & Stratton Business College, graduating from the latter; has held the offices of town clerk, selectman, auditor and school director; was postmaster from 1889-93; is town treasurer. Religious preference, Methodist.

WILLARD FARMAN of Westfield, Republican, was born in Lowell in 1840. He is a farmer and located in town in 1887; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Companies E and K, 6th Vt. Vols; has held the offices of selectman, justice of the peace and lister. Religious preference, Liberal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CONLEY of Westmore, Republican, was born in Charleston in 1858. He is a farmer and located in town in 1875; has held the offices of selectman and road commissioner. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, East Charleston, Vt.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

WILLIAM B. NOBLE of Benson, Republican, was born in Benson April 21, 1858. He is a farmer; was educated in the Middlebury Graded School; has held the offices of lister and auditor. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

CHARLES HENRY BUMP of Brandon, Republican, was born in Brandon April 22, 1850. He is a manufacturer; was educated in the common schools; has held

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the office of selectman four years. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

HENRY L. CLARK of Castleton, Republican, was born in Mount Holly, February 5, 1847. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1868; was educated at Brandon Seminary and Rutland High School; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884, serving on the Committee on Claims and chairman of the Committee on Elections; and of the Senate in 1886, serving on the Judiciary and chairman of the Committee on Claims; railroad commissioner from 1886-8; assistant judge of Rutland County Court since 1891, and register of probate court since 1868; besides holding various town offices. Religious preference, Methodist.

ERNEST J. PERRY of Chittenden, Republican, was born in Chittenden May 21, 1854. He is a merchant; was educated in the common schools, has held the offices of lister, constable, selectman and justice of the peace, resigning in 1889 to become postmaster; is selectman and health officer. Religious preference, Second Adventist.

ALBERT HENRY SPENCER of Clarendon, Republican, was born in Clarendon in 1853. He is a philatelist; was educated at Norwich Academy and Rutland High School; has held the offices of town treasurer and superintendent of schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, East Clarendon, Vt.

GRANT M. OTIS of Danby, Republican, was born in Danby in 1868, He is a clerk; was educated at Troy Conference Academy; has held the office of school director. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Danby Four Corners, Vt.

ERASTUS H. PHELPS of Fair Haven, Republican, was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., January 16, 1839. He is a manufacturer and located in town in 1867; was educated at Middlebury College, class of 1861 and Albany Law School, class of 1870; was clerk in pay department of war three years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870; has held various town offices. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

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SCHUYLER M. DIKEMAN of Hubbardton, Republican was born in Hubbardton January 21, 1833. He is a farmer; was educated at Castleton Seminary; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, constable and collector; has been town clerk, treasurer and justice of the peace since 1877. Religious preference, Christian.

WILLIAM L. CRAMTON of Ira, Republican, was born in Tinmouth in 1852. He is a farmer and located in town in 1882; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman and overseer of the poor. Religious preference, Baptist.

FRANK NELSON DAVIS of Mendon, Republican, was born in Sutton, N. H., February 11, 1871. He is a merchant and farmer and located in town in 1887; was educated at Bristol High School and Middlebury College, class of 1896; is town treasurer, superintendent of schools and has held the office of postmaster. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HENRY R. CLIFT of Middletown Springs, Republican, was born in Middletown Springs in 1836. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company G, 111th N. Y; has held the offices of assessor, lister and school director. Religious preference, Baptist.

JUDSON E. FLETCHER of Mount Holly, Republican, was born in Mt. Holly August 26, 1850. He is a dealer in lumber and chair stock; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of school director. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Mechanicsville, Vt.

MELVIN BARRETT of Mount Tabor, Republican, was born in Pawlet June 23, 1838. He is a laborer and located in town in 1867; was educated at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, Mass.; has held several town offices; is town clerk, treasurer and school director. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, Danby, Vt.

ADAMS L. BROMLEY of Pawlet, Republican, was born in Pawlet December 13, 1820. He is a retired

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merchant; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, serving on the committee on Claims; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GUILFORD DUDLEY PARMENTER of Pittsfield, Independent, was born in Rochester, October 9, 1834. He is a millwright and mechanic and located in town in 1846; was educated in the public schools; was a private in Company A, 16th Vt. Vols; has held the offices of lister and selectman and been auditor since 1883. Has no religious preference.

ASHER BURDITT of Pittsford, Republican, was born in Pittsford in 1855. He is a miller and dealer in flour and feed; was educated at Pittsford and Brandon; has held the offices of selectman, school director and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Pittsford Mills, Vt.

FREDERICK S. PLATT of Poultney, Republican, was born in Enosburgh Sept. 19, 1853. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1877; was educated at Dartmouth College, class of 1874; was state's attorney of Rutland County 1886-88; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

JAMES H. EDSON of Proctor, Republican, was born in Rutland March 1865. He is Superintendent of Building Department, Vermont Marble Company, and located in town in 1883; was educated in the Rutland graded schools; has held several town and village offices. Religious preference, Universalist.

JESSE E. THOMSON of City of Rutland, Republican, was born in Jericho November 22, 1853. He is a physician and located in town in 1883; was educated at University of New York City, Medical Department, class of 1878; has held the offices of superintendent of schools and health officer. Religious preference, Unitarian.

HORACE EATON COLBURN of Rutland, Republican, was born in Shrewsbury in 1847. He is a farmer and

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commercial traveler and located in town in 1875; was educated at Green Mountain Institute. Religious preference, Universalist.

Levi A. Willard of Sherburne, Republican, was born in Windsor in 1840. He is a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, and located in town in 1860; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of town treasurer and justice of the peace. Has no religious preference.

Elroy Allen Burditt of Shrewsbury, Republican, was born in Shrewsbury November 17, 1858. He is a lumber manufacturer and expert sawyer; was educated at Green Mountain Perkins Academy and Eastman's Business College; has held the offices of justice of the peace and selectman. Religious preference, Christian. Post-office address, North Shrewsbury, Vt.

Edwin A. Mallory of Sudbury, Republican, was born in Sudbury in 1850. He is a farmer; was educated in the Brandon graded schools; has held the offices of lister two years and road commissioner eight years. Religious preference, Universalist.

Edwin D. Cobb of Tinmouth, Republican, was born in Tinmouth in 1854. He is a farmer; was educated in the public and select schools of Tinmouth and Wallingford; was selectman in 1893. Religious preference, Methodist.

Barney W. Aldrich of Wallingford, Republican, was born in Shrewsbury October 12, 1855. He is a lumber merchant and located in town in 1877; was educated at Green Mountain Perkins Academy; held the office of selectman 1894-6. Religious preference, not stated. Post-office address, South Wallingford, Vt.

Fred R. Lamb of Wells, Republican, was born in Wells March 4, 1863. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of selectman, justice of the peace and road commissioner. Religious preference, Methodist.

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DAVID OFENSEND of West Haven, People's Party, was born in West Haven September 18, 1837. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of selectman, and been justice of the peace for ten years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE C. ROBINSON of West Rutland, Republican, was born in Clifton, Michigan in 1861. He is a civil engineer and located in town in 1888; was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and University of Vermont, class of 1887; has held the offices of selectman and road commissioner. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WALTER FRANKLIN MORSE of Barre City, Republican, was born in Brookfield October 13, 1859. He is a merchant and located in town in 1886; was educated at Randolph Normal School. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

LEWIS KEITH of Town of Barre, Republican, was born in Barre October 24, 1831. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister and selectman for several years each. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE HENRY CRANDALL of Berlin, Republican, was born in Roxbury January 10, 1836. He is a farmer and located in town in 1880; was educated at Barre Academy; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870; has held the offices of selectman and school director. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

BEAUMAN G. ROGERS of Cabot, Republican, was born in Cabot in 1860. He is a merchant; was educated in the public schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WARREN EARL BLISS of Calais, Republican, was born in Calais September 20, 1840. He is a farmer and returned to town in 1886 after twenty years in the

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west; was educated in the common schools; was a sergeant in Company G, 4th Vt. Vols., serving four years, was wounded in '64; has held the offices of lister, selectman, road commissioner, overseer of the poor, auditor and justice of the peace. Religious preference, Liberal. Post-office address, East Calais, Vt.

JOHN A. DURKEE of Duxbury, Republican, was born in Brookfield in 1836. He is a lumber manufacturer and located in town in 1874; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Companies I and D, 9th Vt. Vols., mustered out Dec. '65; has held the office of selectman. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, North Duxbury, Vt.

FRED HIRAM SIBLEY of East Montpelier, Republican, was born in East Montpelier May 1, 1852. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; is selectman. Religious preference, Universalist.

FRANCIS AZRO BRAGG of Fayston, Republican, was born in Warren May 13, 1856. He is a farmer and located in town in 1862; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of auditor, selectman and lister; is treasurer and road commissioner. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Waitsfield.

BOWMAN B. MARTIN, JR., of Marshfield, Republican, was born in Marshfield September 1, 1851. He is a farmer; was educated at Middlebury Seminary; has held the offices of selectman and road commissioner. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Plainfield, Vt.

HOMER B. NICHOLS of Middlesex, Republican, was born in Cambridge January 3, 1852. He is a merchant and located in town in 1890; was educated in the public schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WILLIAM ADAMS LORD of Montpelier, Republican, was born in Montpelier August 28, 1849. He is a lawyer; was educated at Dartmouth College, class of 1869; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving on the committees on Elections, Judiciary

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and Railroads; was Senate reporter in 1874, 1876 and 1888; has held the offices of lister, justice of the peace and city attorney; he is now Speaker of the House. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

GEORGE WALTER BULKELEY of Moretown, Democrat, was born in Moretown December 4, 1851. He is a farmer and dealer in live stock; was educated at Barre Academy and Goddard Seminary; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious prefernece, Universalist.

JOHN H. WINCH of Northfield, Republican, was born in Northfield in 1855. He is a physician and located in town in 1880; was educated at Northfield High School and University of Vermont, Medical Department, class of 1880; is director of the Northfield High School. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

CHARLES E. WOODWARD, JR., of Plainfield, Republican, was born in Braintree July 4, 1862. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1892; was educated at West Randolph Graded School and Randolph Normal School; has held the offices of superintendent of schools and chairman of Orange County Examining Board; is school director and auditor. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

FRANK CLARK FLETCHER of Roxbury, Democrat, was born in Lawrence, N. Y. February 5, 1869. He is a physician and located in town in 1893; was educated at Lawrenceville Academy and University of Vermont, Medical department, class of 1893. Religious preference, Universalist.

MERIDEN L. RICHARDSON of Waitsfield, Republican, was born in Waitsfield September 8, 1854. He is a merchant and lumber manufacturer; was educated at Montpelier Seminary; is chairman of the board of selectmen. Religious preference, Liberal.

JOHN L. SPALDING of Warren, Republican, was born in Warren June 16, 1861. He is a farmer and merchant; was educated in the public schools; has held the offices of superintendent of schools, selectman and lister. Religious preference, Unitarian.

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EDWIN F. PALMER of Waterbury, Republican, was born in Waitsfield in 1836. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1865; was educated at Dartmouth College, class of 1862; read law and was admitted to Washington County bar in 1864; was second lieutenant Company B, 13th Vt. Vols.; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1880 and 1888, serving as chairman of the committee on the Revision of Bills; was reporter of the Supreme Court from 1880–88, and state superintendent of education from 1888–92. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

NATHAN A. ROSS of Woodbury, Republican, was born in Cambridge May 15, 1860. He is a clergyman and located in town in 1892; was educated at Underhill Center Academy. Religious preference, Methodist.

GEORGE H. STONE of Worcester, Republican, was born in Worcester July 25, 1855. He is a lumber manufacturer; was educated in the public schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

EUGENE SYLVESTER KINGSLEY of Athens, Republican, was born in Plymouth August 19, 1850. He is a painter and paper-hanger and located in town in 1868; was educated in select schools and academies; has held the office of town clerk for twenty-one years, is also auditor, town agent and lister; was justice of the peace ten years. Religious preference, Universalist.

KITTREDGE HASKINS of Brattleboro, Republican, was born in Dover April 8, 1836. He is a lawyer and located in town in 1863; was educated in the common schools and by a private tutor and admitted to the bar in 1858; was first lieutenant of Company I, 16th Vt. Vols.; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872, and of the Senate in 1892, serving on the committees on Judiciary and Military Affairs, chairman of the former; was state's attorney, 1870-71, U. S. Attorney 1880-87, justice of the peace for twenty-five years and on the State boundary line commission of 1892. Religious preference, Episcopalian.

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FRED OSCAR MERRIFIELD of Brookline, Republican, was born in Brookline September 14, 1866. He is a farmer and located in town in 1893; was educated at Vermont Academy and Brown University; has held the offices of school director and superintendent of schools. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Newfane, Vt.

GEORGE BUGBEE BOYD of Dover, Republican, was born in Wilmington January 20, 1833. He is a farmer and retired school teacher and located in town in 1873; was educated in the public schools; has held the offices of justice of the peace, selectman and superintendent of schools for about twenty years. Has no religious preference.

MYRON F. DUTTON of Dummerston, Republican, was born in Dummerston February 12, 1855. He is a farmer; was educated in select schools and West Brattleboro academy. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, East Dummerston, Vt.

EVERETT H. CLARKE of Grafton, Republican, was born in Grafton November 22, 1860. He is a farmer and livery stable keeper; was educated at Leland and Gray Academy; has held the offices of constable seven years and deputy sheriff two years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

JOHN L. BULLOCK of Guilford, Republican, was born in Guilford in 1827. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools and Melrose Seminary; has held several town offices. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Guilford Center, Vt.

HOLLIS SAMPSON PLUMB of Halifax, Democrat, was born in Halifax October 31, 1821. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; was postmaster under President Pierce and assistant-postmaster under Cleveland. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, West Halifax, Vt.

WILLIAM LEROY BARNES of Jamaica, Republican, was born in Jamaica February 12, 1844. He is a

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blacksmith, wheelwright and livery stable keeper; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company D, 16th Vt. Vols.; has held several town offices and is selectman and town grand juror. Religious preference, Baptist.

WILLIAM H. LANDMAN of Londonderry, Republican, was born in Jamaica October 30, 1863. He is a merchant and located in town in 1886; was educated in the common schools. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, South Londonderry, Vt.

EDWIN P. ADAMS of Marlboro, Republican, was born in Marlboro October 18, 1848. He is a farmer; was educated in the common and select schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1884 and 1892; has held the offices of lister, selectman, treasurer, superintendent of schools, auditor and justice of the peace for several years each. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

EUGENE P. WHEELER of Newfane, Republican, was born in Newfane March 25, 1831. He is a carpenter and bridge builder; was educated at Melrose Seminary; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1869; has been selectman several times and justice of the peace for thirty years. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Williamsville, Vt.

MARK WARD of Putney, Republican, was born in Andover October 3, 1842. He is town clerk, town treasurer, and practises law; located in town in 1893; was educated at Dartmouth College, class of 1874; was a member of the Dakota Legislature 1884-5; has held the office of superintendent of schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

PRESTON H. HADLEY of Rockingham, Republican, was born in Chester November 7, 1859. He is cashier of the National Bank of Bellows Falls and located in town in 1880; was educated in the public schools and Chester Academy; has been town treasurer for several years. Religious preference, Episcopalian. Post-office address, Bellows Falls, Vt.

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MARK TUDOR of Somerset, Republican, was born in Gloustershire, Eng., April 1, 1863. He is a farmer and lumberman and located in town in 1881; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of constable. Religious preference, Universalist.

ORRIN A. JOHNSON of Stratton, Republican, was born in Jamaica August 23, 1840. He is a farmer and lumberman and located in town in 1880; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Companies D and I, 6th Vt. Vols., wounded in '64, mustered out in '65; has held the offices of road commissioner and town grand juror. Religious preference, Free Will Baptist. Post-office address, West Wardsboro, Vt.

JAMES OTIS FOLLETT of Townshend, Republican, was born in Jamaica May 12, 1842. He is a farmer and stone mason and located in town in 1849; was educated in the public schools; was a private and promoted to corporal of Company D, 16th Vt. Vols.; has held the offices of lister and selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

JASON C. ALLEN of Vernon, Republican, was born in Wallingford February 26, 1835. He is a farmer and located in town in 1856; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister and selectman; is justice of the peace, auditor and school director. Religious preference, Second Adventist.

NORMAN C. JOHNSON of Wardsboro, Republican, was born in Dover April 8, 1836. He is a farmer and located in town in 1857; was educated in the common schools; has been justice of the peace and clerk of the school board since 1860; is first selectman. Has no religious preference. Post-office address, South Wardsboro, Vt.

JOEL HUNT CLARK of Westminster, Republican, was born in Westminster June 27, 1842. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; was a private in Company B, 16th Vt. Vols.; has held the office of selectman for six years, is chairman of the board. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Westminster West, Vt.

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Bradley C. Newell of Whitingham, Republican, was born in Whitingham April 13, 1865. His occupation is treating the sick; he was educated in the common schools. Has no religious preference.

Frank J. Corbett of Wilmington, Republican, was born in Wilmington March 3, 1853. He is a farmer; was educated at the Wilmington High School; is school director, selectman and overseer of the poor. Religious preference, Baptist.

Alvan Adams Goodell of Windham, Republican, was born in Jamaica August 16, 1866. He is a farmer and located in town in 1874; was educated at Vermont Academy and Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.; held the office of lister three years; is chairman of the board of school directors and of the town library committee. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

James H. Heald of Andover, Republican, was born in Andover March 2, 1830. He is a farmer and located in town in 1850; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving on the committee on Land Taxes; was lister for six years and is selectman, which office he has held nine years. Has no religious preference.

Wayland Romaine Bryant of Baltimore, Republican, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., in 1853. He is a farmer and located in town in 1890; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of auditor, lister and selectman; is school director and town clerk. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, North Springfield, Vt.

William Farnham Davis of Barnard, Republican, was born in Barnard December 18, 1860. He is a farmer and lumberman; was educated in the common schools; has been selectman for the last three years. Religious preference, Methodist.

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ALVAN LEE CADY of Bethel, Republican, was born in Barnard February 8, 1868. He is a merchant and located in town in 1875; was educated at the Randolph High School; Religious preference, Universalist.

CHARLES HENRY BUGBEE of Bridgewater, Republican, was born in Bridgewater May 16, 1844. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; held the office of lister three years and justice of the peace twelve. Religious preference, Episcopalian. Post-office address, Bridgewater Corners, Vt.

FRANK H. WHEELER of Cavendish, Republican, was born in Cavendish February 27, 1851. He is a farmer; was educated at Green Mountain Institute; has been selectman since 1893. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, Proctorsville, Vt.

FREDERICK W. PIERCE of Chester, Republican, was born in Londonderry October 18, 1850. He is a druggist and banker and located in town in 1873; was educated at a select school and Kimball Union Academy; is school director and town agent; President of Chester Savings Bank, director and assistant cashier of the National Bank of Chester, treasurer State Board of Pharmacy and treasurer Vermont State Pharmaceutical Association. Religious preference, Unitarian.

EPHRAIM MORRIS of Hartford, Republican, was born in Strafford May 11, 1832. He is a manufacturer of woolen goods and located in town in 1854; was educated at Norwich University; has held the office of town grand juror and auditor. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

DAVID FLETCHER RUGG of Hartland, Republican, was born in Londonderry December 15, 1852. He is a physician and located in town in 1876; was educated in the common schools and academies, medical department of Dartmouth College and University of Vermont, Medical Department, class of 1876; has held the offices of Superintendent of schools, member of county board of education, and vice-president of Vermont Medical Society. Religious preference, Baptist.

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Frank A. Walker of Ludlow, Republican, was born in Londonderry March 7, 1860. He is a lawyer; was educated at Black River Academy and Middlebury College, class of 1882; has been school director since 1893. Religious preference, Baptist.

Edward W. Olds of Norwich, Republican, was born in Norwich in 1847. He is a merchant; was educated at Kimball Union Academy; was postmaster from 1889–94 and town auditor for ten years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Levi B. Moore of Plymouth, Republican, was born in Plymouth April 28, 1837. He is a merchant; was educated at Plymouth and Black River Academies; was a private in Company C, 16th Vt. Vols.; has held several town offices and been deputy sheriff for the last twelve years. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, Plymouth Union, Vt.

Samuel F. Leonard of Pomfret, Republican, was born in Pomfret in 1848. He is a farmer, and located in town in 1874; was educated in the common and private schools; has held the office of selectman and is road commissioner. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, North Pomfret, Vt.

Clarence N. Hook of Reading, Republican, was born in Plymouth in 1856. He is a merchant and located in town in 1882; was educated at Black River Academy; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894; has held the offices of constable, town treasurer and postmaster. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Felchville, Vt.

Oscar G. Martin of Rochester, Republican, was born in Rochester November 18, 1835. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; has held the offices of lister and selectman; been overseer of the poor since 1889 and justice of the peace since 1888. Religious preference, Universalist.

Davis Clark Stearns of Royalton, Republican, was born in Windham in 1835. He is a hotel and liv-

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ery stable keeper and located in town in 1872; was educated in the public schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Otis C. Sawyer of Sharon, Democrat, was born in Reading November 21, 1855. He is a grain and lumber dealer and mill proprietor and located in town in 1887; was educated in the common schools; has held the office of justice of the peace; was postmaster from 1887-1889 and 1893-1896. Has no religious preference.

Allen L. Slade of Springfield, Republican, was born in Winhall September 27, 1837. He is a farmer and located in town in 1870; was educated in the common schools; is overseer of the poor and selectman. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

Austin Frederick Lamb of Stockbridge, Republican, was born in Stockbridge October 11, 1853. He is a manufacturer of marble and granite monumental work and undertaker; was educated at Vermont Methodist Seminary; has held the offices of auditor, justice of the peace and moderator. Religious preference, Universalist.

Joshua Upham of Weathersfield, Republican, was born in Weathersfield February 9, 1841. He is a farmer; was educated at Chester Academy; was a private in Company G, 7th Vt. Vols.; has held the offices of justice of the peace eight years, lister sixteen years and is school director. Religious preference, Baptist. Post-office address, Springfield, Vt.

Edward Wilder of Weston, Republican, was born in Weston August 3, 1856. He is a farmer; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894; has held the offices of constable, selectman, justice of the peace and road commissioner. Religious preference, Universalist.

Cyprian S. Worcester of WestWindsor, Republican, was born in West Windsor July 19, 1842. He is a farmer; was educated at Springfield Wesleyan

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Seminary; has held the offices of lister and justice of the peace for several years. Religious preference, not stated. Post-office address, Brownsville, Vt.

HORACE P. MCCLARY of Windsor, Republican, was born in Albany October 12, 1848. He is a manufacturer and located in town in 1873; was educated at Peacham Academy; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894, serving on the committee on Banks; has been trustee of Windsor village and Savings Bank. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

HENRY WILLARD WALKER of Woodstock, Republican, was born in Rockingham May 6, 1833. He is a farmer and located in town in 1851; was educated at Green Mountain Perkins Academy; has held the offices of lister and school director; been justice of the peace for twenty years and chairman of Executive Committee of Green Mountain Perkins Academy for the same time. Religious preference, Universalist. Post-office address, South Woodstock, Vt.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

FRED ARTHUR HOWLAND of Montpelier, Republican, Clerk, was born in Franconia, N. H., Nov. 10, 1864. He is a lawyer, and located in town in 1892. Was educated at Phillip's (Andover) Academy and Dartmouth College, class of '87. He held the office of Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs in 1888; was Second Assistant Clerk of the House in 1890, and First Assistant Clerk in 1892 and 1894. Religious preference, Methodist.

THOMAS CHARLES CHENEY of Morristown, Republican, First Assistant Clerk, was born in Morristown October 10, 1868. He is a lawyer, and was educated at University of Vermont, class of 1891. He was Messenger in the office of Secretary of State in 1892; Second Assistant Clerk of the House in 1894. Religious preference, Congregationalist. Post-office address, Morrisville, Vt.

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FRED L. HAMILTON of Salisbury, Republican, Second Assistant Clerk, was born in Salisbury, December 1, 1866. He is a farmer; was educated at Beeman Academy and Poughkeepsie Business College; has held the office of lister for four years. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

SELDEN B. CURRIER of Tunbridge, Republican, Chaplain, was born in Berlin, Me. in 1835. He is a Clergyman, and located in town in 1894; was educated at Vermont Conference Seminary and Female College; was Chaplain of the House in 1880, and served as corporal in Company B, 4th Vt. Vols.; has held the office of town superintendent of schools in Orange and Irasburgh. Religious preference, Methodist. Post-office address, South Tunbridge, Vt.

EDWIN A. NUTT of Montpelier, Republican, Reporter, was born in Montpelier March 17, 1851. He is a journalist; was educated at the Vermont Methodist Seminary. Religious preference, Methodist.

LUTHER BURNHAM JOHNSON of Randolph, Republican, Reporter, was born in Northfield December 8, 1869. He is an editor and located in town in 1894; was educated at Norwich University, class of 1888. Religious preference, Christian.

CHARLES W. BRIGGS of Brandon, Republican, Doorkeeper, was born in Salisbury October 15, 1835. He is not at present engaged in active business; located in town in 1839; was educated in the common schools and at Brandon Academy; was a member of the House in 1884, serving on Committee on Claims, and Ways and Means; has held the office of selectman six years and is justice of the peace. Religious preference, Protestant Episcopalian.

MARTIN SHATTUCK of Eden, Republican, Assistant Doorkeeper, was born in Belvidere February 5, 1842. He is a merchant, and located in town in 1871; was educated in the common schools; was a member of the House in 1880, serving on Committee on Ways and

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Means; has held the offices of selectman, auditor, trustee of public money and town treasurer. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

PAUL REVERE MANCHESTER of Pawlet, Republican, Page, was born in Pawlet March 29, 1883. He is a student in the public schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

JOSEPH ELDREDGE FARNUM of Peru, Republican, Page, was born in Peru August 14, 1883. He is a student in the public schools. Religious preference, Congregationalist.

LEONARD JAMES MACK of Vergennes, Republican, Page, was born in Vergennes June 28, 1883. He is a student in Vergennes High School. Religious preference, Roman Catholic.

FRED BLAINE CHASE of Bradford, Republican, Page, was born in Jay November 26. 1886. He is a student in Bradford Academy. Religious preference, Methodist.

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RECAPITULATION OF THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives consists of two hundred and forty-five members, of whom two hundred and twenty-four are Republicans, nineteen are Democrats, one is Independent and one a Populist. Twenty-one have previously been members of the House, twelve of them in 1894, two have been members of the Senate, and four have been members of both House and Senate, and one a member of the Dakota Legislature. Adams L. Bromley of Pawlet, is the oldest, and William H. Button of Middlebury, the youngest member.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Vermont	222	Michigan	1
New York	9	England	1
Canada	6		
New Hampshire	5	Total	245
Massachusetts	1		

OCCUPATIONS.

Farmers	113	Bank Cashier	1
Merchants	30	Banker and Druggist	1
Lawyers	13	Banker and Merchant	1
Lumber Manufacturers	11	Blacksmith & Wheelwright	1
Physicians	8	Butcher	1
Manufacturers	7	Carpenter	1
Merchant Millers	4	Carriage Maker	1
Station Agents	4	Civil Engineer	1
Superintendents & Mgrs.	4	Clergyman	1
Farmers and Drovers	3	County Clerk	1
Farmers and Lumbermen	3	Editor	1
Farmers and Merchants	2	Farmer and Auctioneer	1
Clerks in Store.	2	Farmer and Butcher	1
Hotel-Keepers	2	Farmer and Carpenter	1
Millers	2	Farmer & Com. Traveler	1
Produce Dealers	2	Farmer & Deputy Sheriff	1
Town Clerks	2	Farmer & Hotel-Keeper	1
Auctioneer	1	Farmer and Liveryman	1

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Farmer and Speculator	1	Painter & Paper-hanger	1
Farmer and Stone Mason	1	Philatelist	1
Laborer	1	Retired Merchant	1
Law Student	1	R. R. President	1
Lumberman	1	Teacher	1
Lumber Merchant	1	Treater of the sick	1
Market Gardener	1		
Millwright and Mechanic	1	Total	245

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES.

Congregationalist	64	Not stated	5
Methodist	52	Protestant	4
Universalist	31	Unitarian	3
Baptist	25	Christian	2
No preference	21	Disciple	1
Episcopalian	9	Independent	1
Liberal	9	Presbyterian	1
Roman Catholic	6	Reformed Presbyterian	1
Adventist	5		
Free Will Baptist	5	Total	245

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO HOUSE DIAGRAM.

Member.	*Seat.*
Adams, of Derby	95
Adams, of Marlboro	216
Aldrich, of Wallingford	195
Alfred, of Fairfax	197
Allen, of Ferrisburgh	32
Allen, of North Hero	40
Allen, of Vernon	150
Baldwin, of Barton	96
Barnes, of Addison	84
Barnes, of Jamaica	71
Barrett, of Mount Tabor	235
Barrows, of Coventry	97
Bartlett, of Sutton	17
Bates, of St. Johnsbury	102
Bicknell, of Tunbridge	227
Bingham, of Cornwall	151
Blake, of Milton	127
Bliss, of Calais	63
Blodgett, of Lemington	239
Booth, of Essex	153
Booth, of Maidstone	231
Bowker, of Bloomfield	181
Boyd, of Dover	58
Bragg, of Fayston	229
Bristol, of Bristol	35
Bromley, of Pawlet	34
Brown, of Belvidere	178
Bryant, of Baltimore	210
Buck, of Arlington	15
Buck, of Charleston	52
Buell, of Strafford	29
Bugbee, of Bridgewater	72
Bulkeley, of Moretown	147
Bullock, of Guilford	176
Bump, of Brandon	89
Bunker, of Peacham	194
Burditt, of Pittsford	154
Burditt, of Shrewsbury	27
Burns, of Enosburgh	236
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Colburn, of Rutland Town	111
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Connor, of Manchester	20
Cook, of West Fairlee	22
Corbett, of Wilmington	215
Cowles, of Weybridge	21
Craig, of Wheelock	43
Cramton, of Ira	120
Crandall, of Berlin	175
Cutler, of Searsburgh	46
Darling, of Bennington	50
Darling, of Vershire	162
Davis, of Barnard	168
Davis, of Mendon	57
Davis, of Montgomery	62
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Member.	*Seat.*
Dikeman, of Hubbardton	66
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Dutton, of Dummerston	114
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Edmands, of Norton . .	161
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Gilfillan, of Burke . .	42
Gleason, of Thetford .	100
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Goodell, of Windham .	240
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Hall, of Bakersfield . .	241
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Howe, of Jericho . . .	124
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Pike, of Stowe	159
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Member.	*Seat.*
Potter, of Pownal	130
Powers, of Morristown	64
Pratt, of Concord	11
Prouty, of Newport	212
Raymore, of Eden	174
Read, of Charlotte	30
Richardson of Lowell	121
Richardson, of Waitsfield	85
Robinson, of W. Rutland	156
Rogers, of Cabot	219
Roscoe, of New Haven	6
Ross, of Woodbury	157
Rugg, of Hartland	189
Russell, of Shoreham	2
Sawyer, of Hardwick	60
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Scribner, of Corinth	209
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Sherwin, of Johnson	125
Sibley, of East Montpelier	201
Silsby, of Lyndon	98
Silsby, of Newbury	204
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Smith, of Burlington	47
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NUMERICAL INDEX TO HOUSE DIAGRAM.

Seat.	*Member.*
	Lord of Montpelier, Chair.
1	Stiles of Peru.
2	Russell of Shoreham.
3	Ward of Putney.
4	Clift of Middletown Sp.
5	Needham of Leicester.
6	Roscoe of New Haven.
7	Button of Middlebury.
8	Follett of Townshend.
9	Dyer of Salisbury.
10	Hamilton of Bridport.
11	Pratt of Concord.
12	Chase of Stannard.
13	Hack of Orwell.
14	Gallup of Sheldon.
15	Buck of Arlington.
16	Hadley of Rockingham.
17	Bartlett of Sutton.
18	Parmenter of Pittsfield.
19	Harwood of Dorset.
20	Connor of Manchester.
21	Cowles of Weybridge.
22	Cook of West Fairlee.
23	Conley of Westmore.
24	Larabee of Berkshire.
25	Stearns of Royalton.
26	Laport of Braintree.
27	Burditt of Shrewsbury.
28	Young of Troy.
29	Buell of Strafford.
30	Reed of Charlotte.
31	Otis of Danby.
32	Allen of Ferrisburgh.
33	Winchester of Rupert.
34	Bromley of Pawlet.
35	Bristol of Bristol.
36	Mack of Vergennes.
37	Spaulding of Panton.
38	Conlin of Colchester.
39	Ladd of Grand Isle.
40	Allen of North Hero.
41	Wells of Brownington.
42	Gilfillan of Burke.
43	Craig of Wheelock.
44	Plumb of Halifax.
45	Johnson of Stratton.
46	Cutler of Searsburgh.
47	Smith of Burlington.
48	Webb of Shelburne.
49	Haskins of Brattleboro.
50	Darling of Bennington.
51	Clarke of Brighton.
52	Buck of Charleston.
53	Chadwick of Brookfield.
54	Holcomb of Isle La Motte
55	Towle of Franklin.
56	Hamilton of Richford.
57	Davis of Mendon.
58	Boyd of Dover.
59	Perry of Chittenden.
60	Sawyer of Hardwick.
61	Morris of Hartford.
62	Davis of Montgomery.
63	Bliss of Calais.
64	Powers of Morristown.
65	Clark of Castleton.
66	Dikeman of Hubbardton
67	Cady of Bethel.
68	Noble of Benson.
69	Ferguson of Starksboro.
70	Kinsley of Lincoln.
71	Barnes of Jamaica.
72	Bugbee of Bridgewater.
73	Washburn of Goshen.

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Seat.	*Member.*
74	Washburn of Granville.
75	McClary of Windsor.
76	Walker of Ludlow.
77	Spencer of Clarendon.
78	Chase of Sheffield.
79	Woodward, Jr., Plainfield
80	Warren of Williston.
81	Turner of Sandgate.
82	Tudor of Somerset.
83	Whipple of Underhill.
84	Barnes of Addison.
85	Richardson of Waitsfield
86	Hobart of Westford.
87	Thomson of Landgrove.
88	Ward of Readsboro.
89	Bump of Brandon.
90	Mattison of Shaftsbury.
91	Clark of Glover.
92	Miles of Hinesburgh.
93	Pierce of Chester.
94	Day of Ripton.
95	Adams of Derby.
96	Baldwin of Barton.
97	Barrows of Coventry.
98	Silsby of Lyndon.
99	Olds of Norwich.
100	Gleason of Thetford.
101	Knapp of Lunenburgh.
102	Bates of St. Johnsbury.
103	Morse of Barre City.
104	Osgood of Randolph
105	Foster of Whiting.
106	Farrell of Swanton.
107	Martin of Rochester.
108	Durkee of Duxbury.
109	Hook of Reading.
110	Worcester of W. Windsor.
111	Colburn of Rutland Town
112	Palmer of Waterbury.
113	Spalding of Warren.
114	Dutton of Dummerston.
115	Whitney of Stamford.
116	Smith of Topsham.
117	Harbour of Woodford.
118	Fletcher of Roxbury.
119	Newell of Whitingham.
120	Cramton of Ira.
121	Richardson of Lowell.
122	Stone of Worcester.
123	Norton of Huntington.
124	Howe of Jericho.
125	Sherwin of Johnson.
126	Wilcox of Cambridge.
127	Blake of Milton.
128	Mallory of Sudbury.
129	Carpenter of Fletcher.
130	Potter of Pownal.
131	Graves of Sunderland.
132	Farman of Westfield.
133	Martin of Hancock.
134	Clark of Westminster.
135	McGinn of Fairfield.
136	Kingsley of Athens.
137	White of Winhall.
138	Childs of St. Albans.
139	Wheeler of Newfane.
140	Johnston of Wardsboro.
141	Phelps of Fair Haven.
142	Ofensend of W. Haven.
143	Chase of Bradford.
144	Place of Jay.
145	Wilder of Weston.
146	Nichols of Middlesex.
147	Bulkeley of Moretown.
148	Sawyer of Sharon.
149	Keith of Town of Barre.
150	Allen of Vernon.
151	Bingham of Cornwall.
152	Tillotson of Washington.
153	Booth of Essex.
154	Burditt of Pittsford.
155	Edson of Proctor.
156	Robinson of W. Rutland.
157	Ross of Woodbury.
158	Smith of Fairlee.
159	Pike of Stowe.
160	Paschal of Brunswick.
161	Edmands of Norton.
162	Darling of Vershire.
163	Wheeler of Cavendish.
164	Leonard of Pomfret.
165	Cone of Glastenbury.
166	Lamb of Wells.
167	Cobb of Tinmouth.
168	Davis of Barnard.
169	Slade of Springfield.
170	Goodale of Waltham.
171	Merrifield of Brookline.
172	Merrihew of South Burlington.

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	Member.	*Seat.*
173	Heald of Andover.	
174	Raymore of Eden.	
175	Crandall of Berlin.	
176	Bullock of Guilford.	
177	Butts of Hyde Park.	
178	Brown of Belvidere.	
179	Landman of Londonder'y	
180	Moore of Plymouth.	
181	Bowker of Bloomfield.	
182	Parker of Wolcott.	
183	Hotchkiss of Georgia.	
184	Martin of Williamstown.	
185	Willard of Sherburne.	
186	Parker of Elmore.	
187	Walker of Woodstock	
188	Lamb of Stockbridge.	
189	Rugg of Hartland.	
190	Winch of Northfield.	
191	Smith of Granby.	
192	Jeffers of Victory.	
193	Clarke of Grafton.	
194	Bunker of Peacham.	
195	Aldrich of Wallingford.	
196	Fletcher of Mount Holly.	
197	Alfred of Fairfax.	
198	Sheldon of Highgate.	
199	Page of Irasburgh.	
200	Patterson of Albany.	
201	Sibley of E. Montpelier.	
202	Jones of Richmond.	
203	Lord of Orange.	
204	Silsby of Newbury.	
205	Wright of South Hero.	
206	Mott of Alburgh.	
207	Wilcox of Morgan.	
208	Marsh of Holland.	
209	Scribner of Corinth.	
210	Bryant of Baltimore.	
211	Upham of Weathersfield.	
212	Prouty of Newport.	
213	Green of Canaan.	
214	Goodwin of Chelsea.	
215	Corbett of Wilmington.	
216	Adams of Marlboro.	
217	Cochran of Groton.	
218	Gallagher of Crafstbury.	
219	Rogers of Cabot.	
220	Whitehill of Ryegate.	
221	Stocker of Danville.	
222	Tolman of Greensboro.	
223	Martin, Jr., of Marshfield	
224	Palmer of Monkton.	
225	Shattuck of Waterville.	
226	Hinsdale of St. George.	
237	Bicknell of Tunbridge.	
228	Mason of Barnet.	
229	Bragg of Fayston.	
230	Hartwell of East Haven.	
231	Booth of Maidstone.	
232	Hubbard of Guildhall.	
233	Young of Kirby.	
234	Walter of Newark.	
235	Barrett of Mount Tabor.	
236	Burns of Enosburgh.	
237	Hovey of Waterford.	
238	Farrington of Walden.	
239	Blodgett of Lemington.	
240	Goodell of Windham.	
241	Hall of Bakersfield.	
242	Whalen of Bolton.	
243	Thomson of Rutland City	
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